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A Star Behind the Cloud.

No matter how dark the night;
No matter how black the clouds may be;
Up in the shrouded sky,
Hidden from watching eye,
Glitters a star for me.

Silvery bright and clear,
Out in the fields of fadeless blue,
Roadless of cloud and rain,
Fearless of death and pain,
Golden stars in their silent sphere
Twinkle and burn for you.

Summer and winter the same;
No matter if storm clouds surge and roll
Like waves on the frenzied sea;
In heaven's bright gallery
Twinkle and glow, with a quenchless flame,
These types of the soul!

No matter how dark thy life;
No matter how gloomy thy watch may be;
'Mid sorrow, and pain, and care,
Still watching thee everywhere—
Back of the curtain of earthly strife
Twinkles a star for thee!

The Homeless.

Out of sight—
In the shadows of night,
Where the light
Of the lamps of the street falls dimly—
From the stare
Of the herd who would dare
At her tatters to jest unseemly,
Falters the homeless one.

Bitter task
Alms from the crowd to ask;
Charity's mask
Is bright at the p- - here fashion's reigning,
..ed and stark,
In the shade and the dark,
The pauper may die, not worth the disdaining;
Pity the homeless one!

To be dead—
To be laid in the bed
Where the head
Finds a rest with the earth for a pillow;
Or to leap
In the sea, where your sleep
Would be lulled by the plash of the billow;
Thoughts of the homeless one!

Looking white,
In the shadows of night,
With the fright
Of the sneer d the jeer, her poor heart is beating,
Let her die!
Not a word—not a sigh;
Gay women pass by; not a motion or greeting
Dreams of the homeless one!

So to the end
Will be ever; the friend
Will not lend
A hand to aid, a word to console thee.
You may die
On the street, 'neath the sky;
They'll place thee among the humble and lea-ly—
End of the homeless one!

CARTOUCHE.

The Story of the Noted Parisian Bandit---A Long Criminal Career.

Louis Dominique Cartouche, the son of a respectable, well-to-do wine seller, was born at Paris in October, 1693. Anxious to secure for his son a higher position than he himself occupied, the father sent him to the college of Clermont; but his native instincts soon asserted themselves; he ran away and joined a party of gypsies. He was adopted as a child of the band, and his new friends formed the most sanguine anticipations as to his future. Bold, crafty, and inventive, he was nimble as an ape, pliant as an acrobat. To an unconquerable love of wandering, of pleasure, and of idleness, he united a remarkable ability to endure, when necessary, privation and fatigue. After he had remained three years with the gypsies, they were abruptly ordered by the Parliament of Rouen to quit the province, and, as Cartouche was sick at the time, they left him behind. On his rerecovery, he found himself alone and friendless in the streets of Rouen, without a single sou in his pocket.

By good luck he fell in with an uncle who fed, clothed him, and sent him home, thereby affording him another opportunity for pursuing an honest career. A domestic life, however, had no charms for the ex-gypsy. After a few months' tranquility he decamped from the paternal mansion one moonlight night with his father's money box under his arm. He was then about seventeen years of age. Pocket picking was the first branch of his future industry to which he devoted his talents. He formed a partnership with one Gaguis, and, between them, they were reaping a rich harvest, when one unlucky evening Cartouche's comrade was arrested and transmitted to Marseilles.

This misadventure led our hero to turn his talents in another direction, and he took to dice and cards. Haunting the better hells, he used the skill acquired among the gypsies to such purpose that suspicions were awakened, and M. Cartouche was kicked into the street and debarred forever from that branch of industry.

Become at last an Ishmaelite, his hand against every one, and every one's hand against him, it became his constant care to impart to the skilled desperate band which rallied around him an organization and discipline approximating as closely as possible to the military; he appointed lieutenants, sergeants, sentries, rallying and passwords, and spared no detail to insure perfection of the instrument under his control. This completed, the campaign opened with night skirmishing. Thus, some three or four of the band would pounce upon an unwary citizen, whom a blow on the head from a loaded bludgeon reduced to temporary silence. When the victim regained sufficient consciousness to give an alarm, the troop was at a safe distance, arranging the next affair. Paris was regularly apportioned into districts, one of which was allotted each night to some particular detachment of the band.

It was in 1720 that the terror inspired by Cartouche's band reached its climax. They held virtual possession of the capital, especially by night. Their depredations were conducted with the military order and precision so much inculcated by their great leader. A party would assemble before some rich mansion. Then some huge fellow—very frequently one Simon Once, a brawny ex-porter—would offer his gigantic shoulders as the base of a living pyramid, which, formed of the lighter and more agile members of the gang, speedily reached the lower windows. Some panes were adroitly removed, the apartments entered, and the most attractive objects began to glide down a chain of ready hands till the pillage was complete.

The gang hunted noble game. In September, 1720, they invaded the residence of the Spanish ambassador and nearly stripped the chamber of the ambassadress, seizing a magnificent pearl necklace, a brooch with twenty-seven large diamonds, a rich table service of gold, and the lady's entire wardrobe. In the Palais Royal, then occupied by the regent, they stole two of his silver flambeaux. At the Louvre Cartouche's brother possessed himself of the sword and mantle of the Prince de Soubise, while the regent himself was robbed one night on leaving the opera. Here, however, the laugh was on the other side, as purposely, to deceive the robbers, he had caused his sword hilt to be richly chased—in steel.

Now that the inconvenience of such a state of things began to be felt in the very highest society, government set itself seriously to the task of reform. One May morning in 1721 some laborers came upon the body of a murdered man. It proved to be that of an obscure poet named Vergier. What could possess any one to kill a poet, and so poor a one at that, was a puzzle, till some suggested it was the regent's work. Philippe d'Orleans was black enough, in all conscience, but rumor painted him in still deeper colors. In a series of rhymed philippics he had been branded with every conceivable crime. What more natural, said the public, than that he should employ Cartouche's band to wreak his vengeance on the poet who had held him up to ridicule and shame. To be sure, Vergier was not the one who had written the verses in question, but the Cartouchians could hardly be assumed to be familiar with such gentry as starving poets, and in their zeal to execute their master's orders had mistaken the man. Stories such as these circulating through Paris caused the regent to bestir himself, and the authorities loudly demanded Cartouche; but, of course, it was much easier to ask for him than to get him.

Another murder now occurred to add to the public agitation. Cartouche and his band were carousing at a *cabaret*, when they got into an altercation with some workmen at an adjoining table. A row ensued; swords and pistols were freely used. The police rushed in, and one of them, Mondelot, fell dead from a shot fired, it was declared, by a female Cartouchian named Manon-le-Roy. It is at least certain that this distinguished lady always carried arms, and equally so that when, some time afterward, she was arrested, she intrenched herself behind her bed and for half an hour kept the whole posse of police at bay. The murders of Vergier and Mondelot brought the name of Cartouche prominently before the public. Henceforward every audacious crime was laid to his charge. Desperate attempts were made to capture the formidable thief, but his dexterity and skillfulness in changing his costume stood him good friends. The loose, half-fitting cloak, blue on one side, red on the other, and capable of being reversed in a moment of time, owns him for a godfather. The police would be in hot pursuit of a man in red, who fled like a deer around a corner. When the pursuers followed on his tracks he had disappeared, but they encountered a sedate individual in blue strolling quietly toward them, who had seen the aforesaid man in red dart into a neighboring house or disappear down some other street.

On one occasion the police, hearing a row in the house of a pretty little lemonade seller known as Margot the Nun, made a desent. They found a little man, half drunk, tearing around the room, firing pistols right and left, to the admiration of a mixed company of both sexes. He was arrested, and after a while represented himself to be an honest chocolate seller who had unfortunately taken a drop to much. He was allowed to go after depositing one hundred livres and a gold snuff box as security for his reappearance. No complaint was made against him, and, in a few days he called at police headquarters and reclaimed his property. It was Cartouche.

In December, 1720, he was captured and confined in Fort l'Eveque, but in spite of the terror inspired by this redoubtable robber, so slight were the precautions taken for guarding him that he three months later effected his escape. The authorities roused themselves to unusual efforts for his recapture, and hereupon an odd incident occurred. As the officer of the criminal court was uttering the usual proclamation with the sound of trumpet and outcry, calling upon Cartouche to appear within eight days and answer the charge of murder, and had come to the words "In the king's name we do command the person called 'Cartouche'"—

"Present, Cartouche!" shouted a voice in the center of the crowd, that turned the whole body, archers, trumpeters, citizens, and all, into a frenzy of rage and agitation. It was Cartouche himself, but he had vanished.

Two persons now entered into a solemn league and covenant to pursue the impalpable robber without rest or respite till he should be slain or taken; these were Huron and Pepin, bold and clever officers in the service of the police. The chase opened ill for our hero; Huron tracked him so hotly as to exchange pistol shots with him, by which Cartouche was said to have been seriously wounded. It is certain that, either to escape this persevering foe, or to recover from his alleged hurts, he disappeared for three entire months from criminal history, and the police exultingly assured the public that he was driven from the capital. They were soon made painfully aware of his return.

A very large reward was now set on his head, and Huron and Pepin again devoted themselves to their task. The zeal of both these officers proved fatal to them. The former had one evening tracked Cartouche to a notorious robber haunt. Finding themselves likely to be surrounded, the band, like wolves at bay, turned suddenly upon Huron and his followers. The officer received several pistol shots, and was then cut down by Cartouche himself. A few days later the robber chief, while taking a quiet stroll with Madeleine Beaulieu, a woman belonging to the gang, perceived Pepin at his heels. Turning suddenly on their pursuer, Madeleine attacked him with large stones, while Cartouche ran him through the body.

A regular organized attempt was next made, under the direction of an aide-major of the Gardes Francaises, who selected ninety of his best men and sent them in various disguises, but well armed, in quest of the single robber chief. At this critical period of his fortunes occurred what was known as the affair of the Hotel Desmarets. Nicholas Desmarets, nephew of the great Colbert, died on the sixth of May, at his hotel in the Rue des Petits-Augustins. This wealthy residence Cartouche resolved should be thoroughly pillaged. A chosen band, commanded by their chief in person, forced an entrance, and were busily at work in the rich saloons when one of their lookouts announced the approach of an absolute army of police. The danger signal had hardly been given before the enemy appeared. A fierce fight commenced—from room to room, from stair to stair. The robbers fought stoutly, but their ammunition failed, and they were overborne by numbers. Cartouche escaped by a chimney, gained the roof, and descended at some distance in the garret of a good natured mechanic, to whom he represented himself as a man pursued by his merciless creditors. His host sympathized with him, provided him with a disguise, and once more he broke through the toils.

The regent now doubled the reward and offered a free pardon to any one, no matter how guilty, who should betray his chief. Distrust now spread through the band, and two murders of suspected traitors quickly followed. But the hour of retribution was at hand. One Duchatelet—next to Cartouche, the most ferocious of these human tigers—acknowledged to himself that the game was nearly up. Plunged, as he was, in the deepest and deadliest crime, he saw but one chance of safety, and that was to denounce his chief.

He made a bargain with Pekom, the aide-major of the Gardes Francaises, procured a promise of pardon from the regent, and then conducted a picked body of men to the robber's lair. Cartouche was taken so completely by surprise that he was secured almost without a struggle, although he had six loaded pistols ready to his hand. He was conducted to the Chatelet, and the process advanced quickly. Duchatelet, certain of reprieve, confessed without hesitation to certain burglaries and murders, in which Cartouche had taken part. Notwithstanding this, the latter stoutly protested his innocence, and denied his identity, calling himself one Jean Bourguignon, a countryman.

The robber chief had been placed in one of those horrible subterranean dungeons destroyed in 1780 by the humane command of Louis XVI. He had a companion in trouble who had formerly worked as a stone mason; together they succeeded in making a breach in the wall of their cell, thence following a ditch connected with the sewerage of the prison, they broke into the cellar of a neighboring house. Here, however, fortune ceased to befriend them; Cartouche was rearrested while endeavoring to leave the house and placed in closer custody than before.

His trial went forward with unexampled rapidity, and on Nov. 26, 1721, Cartouche and four of his companions were ordered to be broken on the wheel, after having been previously submitted to the question ordinary and extraordinary, with the view of extorting confessions. The *proces verbal* relating to Cartouche reports the application of the question in the form of the boots. These were wooden frames fitted to the legs, into which wedges of increasing size were forcibly driven until the legs of the sufferer were reduced to a pulp. On the application of the first, second and third wedge, answered that he was innocent. At the fourth answered that he knew not what they were speaking of. At the fifth, that he was innocent—was dying. At the sixth, that he had done all that was required of him; had done no wrong; was dying. At the seventh, was innocent—no accomplices. At the eighth and last, was innocent.

Although he thus refused to confess under torture, he became communicative enough when he reached the scaffold, protesting, however, as much to his credit, that he had never robbed a church, although often incited so to do by Duchatelet. He absolved his own family with especial earnestness from any share in his misdoings. He refrained from denunciations, even of those who had deserted or betrayed him, excepting only Duchatelet, toward whom he evinced intense scorn and hatred. But in revenge he was unsparing in respect to the spies and receivers of the gang, whom he denounced by the score. He avowed himself the head and chief of the numerous band, so long the terror of the capital, an assertion amply confirmed by the confusion and indiscipline which on his decease became suddenly perceptible in the ranks of crime. To the last two questions addressed to him, whether any person of condition belonged to his band, and whether he had ever accepted bribes to murder, he replied emphatically in the negative.

Cartouche's was the first of a long series of executions; for several months the Place de Greve saw some unfortunate wretch hanged or broken. His name and memory seemed to engender robbers, and it was a long time before the effects of that powerful impulse, which, by carefully organizing it, he had given to crime, had passed away.

Notes on the Fashions.

The handsomest Centennial mittens are in black lace, with thumbs but no fingers, are three-quarters long, and have three frills of lace on the arm.

Fashionable ladies have different pairs of colored stockings for every suit, being very particular that the color should match that of the suit or its trimmings.

Handsome sashes are of soft silk. Those of blue or cardinal red are brocaded in silver; those of white or black in gray, and those of pink and cherry in gold.

Lisle thread gloves in all the Quaker shades are finished like Balbriggan stockings, with "regular" seams; they are long enough to reach half way to the elbow, and are both plain and elocked.

A pretty way of making the skirt of a dress is to have the front breadth and two side gores trimmed in any way that may suit the fancy, but the back breadth has no trimming, and is made into a large double box plait or watteau.

An ecru colored chip hat, the "jaunty" shape, has a crown trimming of ecru and pink silk bows, with ecru silk lace wound between them and an ecru ostrich tip waving over the crown. The fall trimming consists of pink and tea roses embedded in ecru lace.

An elegant wrapper is made of pale blue cashmere. The skirt is gored and quite plain except in the back, where it has a large double box plait extending from the waist. The waist is a loose-fitting jacket, trimmed with blue silk so as to simulate a vest.

A sack for a child is of light brown cloth; it is cut very long, and is corded with dark brown silk; across the two back pieces is a side plaiting about two hands deep; above the top of this is a plaited band of silk, with a bow and ends, thus forming a narrow sash. It has a "Byron" collar, fastened in front with a brown silk bow.

An elegant costume is a black silk skirt, with two rows of knife plaiting. The overskirt is of soft brocaded black silk, profusely trimmed with plaitings of black silk, and a black silk side pocket. The waistcoat is of black silk, with jacket of brocaded silk. The plaitings and sleeves are of black silk.

A very handsome hat is of white chip, having the crown entirely covered with an ecru-colored grenadine scarf, tied in the back into two long ends. Where these are tied is fastened a large bunch of flowers. The front of the hat is faced with black velvet, which color shows to advantage the delicate tints of the flowers which form the fall trimmings of the hat.

A handsome suit is of plum colored faille, and cream colored silver brocade. The skirt is of the plum faille, having a row of box plaiting, headed by a shirring. The polonaise is of the brocade, having a box plaited rushing of the plum-colored faille, under which is sewed a heavy mesh fringe. On one side is a plum colored pocket. The sleeves are of the plum colored, with cuffs of the silver brocade.

A handsome suit has a black velvet skirt and sleeves. The skirt has one deep velvet flounce. The overskirt is of ecru cashmere lace; it has an apron front, and deep loops, and ends in the back; the lace edging which is used as a finish is sewed on with a cording of ecru colored silk. The sleeveless jacket is made of the lace with a silk bow on the back at the waist; the velvet sleeves have also a fall of lace at the waist, with a loosely tied bow of silk on the outer seam.

Never Get Out.

The perennial nature of suits in chancery has been a stock topic for British wit from time immemorial. When Handy Andy, in that incomparable colloquy with his mother after he had married the rich farmer's daughter and she had been stolen from him by a party of strapping farmer lads and married to her former lover by a "hedge priest," threatened to put the whole party in Newgate, his mother eagerly enjoined him to put them in chancery instead, "for people sometimes get out of Newgate, but I hear they never get out of chancery."

A Fable.

An insurance agent happening to meet a lion asked him if he would insure his life. "No," responded the monarch of the forest, with a resounding roar, "nor yours." Thus saying, he tore the unhappy man to pieces, and fed on his damaged cheek and other more penetrable portions.

Moral.—There is such a thing as being instant out of season.

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL.

An Interesting Description of the Main Building and its Connections.

It was only last May that the work of erecting the columns for the main building on the Centennial grounds was begun, and now a magnificent edifice has been completed, covering over twenty acres of ground, using nearly 8,000,000 pounds of iron in its columns and girders, 7,000,000 feet of lumber, four miles of water piping, and requiring the services of an army of 3,000 mechanics and laborers. Such work is unprecedented.

The building is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width. The south front is on Belmont avenue, a wide roadway extending through the central portion of the grounds. The larger portion of the building is one story in height and shows the main cornice upon the outside at forty-five feet above the ground, the interior height being seventy feet at the lanterns in the roof. At the center of the longer sides, or fronts of the building, are projections 416 feet across, and in the center of the sides are similar projections, 216 feet across. In these projections, in the center of the four sides, are the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor and central facades, extending to the height of ninety feet. They are ornate and imposing. The east entrance is also the eastern boundary of the grounds. Here will be the carriage concourse and the principal approach to the exhibition for visitors in carriages. The south entrance, at the Elm avenue side of the structure, will be the principal entrance from the street cars, the ticket offices, as at all the gates, being under covered ways, within the arcade or vestibule. The main portal, on the opposite, or north side, communicates with the passageway to the art gallery, and the main portal on the west front, at Belmont avenue, fronts machinery hall, the second largest exhibition building. Upon the corner of the main building are four towers, seventy-five feet high, surmounted by a spire at each angle of the towers, and between the towers and the central projections, or entrances, a lower roof, twenty-four feet to the cornice, breaks the uniformity.

In order to obtain a central feature for the building, as a whole, the roof over the central part for 184 feet square has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, forty-eight feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, with spires thirty feet higher, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof. Innumerable flagstaffs, with small flags and pennons of all nations, surmount the roof at these towers and along the eaves, and the effect is gay and brilliant, while the many windows with which the walls of the buildings are pierced make it appear light and graceful.

The foundations of the building are piers of masonry and the superstructure is composed of wrought iron columns, which support wrought iron roof trusses. Lengthwise of the building the columns are twenty-four feet apart. There are 672 columns in all, the shortest being twenty-three feet and the longest 125 feet in length. The building being a temporary construction, both columns and roof trusses are so designed that they can easily be taken down for re-erection elsewhere. The sides of the building, for the height of seven feet from the ground, are finished with brickwork, with panels between the columns, and above the seven feet with glazed sash. All the corners and angles of the building, upon the exterior, are concentrated by small galvanized iron octagonal turrets, which extend above the roof and are surmounted by flagstaffs, or at other places, by the national eagle, made of galvanized iron, gilded. The national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over the center of each of the four main entrances. Surmounting each of the side entrances is a trophy showing the national colors and the coat of arms of the country occupying that part of the building. Variegated bricks and tiling are introduced in the vestibules of the four main entrances, and the ornamentation over the arches of the entrance ways is rather original. Mr. Henry Pettit, the engineer and architect, wished to avoid, as far as possible, following the antique, and to have the decoration peculiarly American. Instead of foliations of the classical acanthus we see the not less beautiful forest leaves of our own country. Mr. Pettit made a collection of the foliage found in Fairmount park and the exhibition grounds itself; and the capitals, the wreaths and the scroll work over the arches of the portals are of the leaves of the fern, the rhododendron, or mountain laurel, the oak, the maple, and the familiar forest, trees of America. The walls of the building are painted brown, and the ornamentation is in gold and bright colors.

The areas covered by the main building are as follows:

	Square Feet.	Acres.
Ground floor	872,320	20.02
Upper floors, in projections	37,344	.85
Upper floors, in towers	26,344	.60
Total	936,008	21.47

The general arrangement of the ground floor shows a central avenue, or nave, 120 feet in width, and extending 1,832 feet in length. It is the largest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this nave there is an avenue one hundred by 1,832 feet long. Between the nave and side avenues are aisles forty-eight feet wide, and on the other side of the building smaller aisles twenty-four feet in width. In order to break the great length of the roof lines three cross avenues, or transepts, have been introduced, of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the nave and avenues running lengthwise—namely, a central transept, 120 feet in width by 416 feet in length, with one on either side of one hundred feet by 416 feet, and aisles between of forty-eight feet. The intersection of these avenues and transepts in the central portion of the building results in dividing the floor into nine open spaces, free from supporting columns, and covering in the aggregate an area of 416 square feet. Four of these spaces are one hundred feet square, four one hundred feet by 120 feet, and the central space, or pavilion, 120 feet square. The intersections of the forty-eight feet aisles produce four interior courts forty-eight feet square, one at each corner of the central space. The main promenades through the nave and central transept are each eighty feet in width, and those through the center of the side avenues and transepts fifteen feet each. All other walks are ten feet wide and lead, at either end, to exit doors. Louvre ventilators are over the central nave and each of the avenues, and skylights are in the roof of the central aisles. Small balconies or galleries of observation have been provided with four central towers, at different heights, and they will form attractive points of observation. One of the towers will have an American steam elevator, erected by an exhibitor, to carry visitors to the top.

The space in the main building assigned to the nations that have requested it is as follows:

	Square Feet.
Italy	8,167.0
Norway	6,897.0
Sweden	17,755.8
Austria, India and other colonies	24,070.8
Canada	24,070.8
Great Britain	51,776.3
France and colonies	43,314.5
Switzerland	6,646.8
Belgium	15,358.8
Brazil	6,897.0
Netherlands	15,450.0
Mexico	6,504.8
Chili and Argentine republic	5,647.5
Peru	1,462.5
Orange Free State	1,057.5
Japan	16,566.8
China	7,504.
Denmark	2,510.
Turkey	5,022.
Egypt	5,022.
Tunis	2,015.
Sandwich Islands	1,574.5
Portugal	9,589.5
Spain	11,253.
Russia	11,002.8
Austria and Hungary	24,070.8
German empire	27,705.5
United States of America	187,705.8

There are other nations whose assignments of space have not yet been issued. The revised and corrected list of the countries represented by national commissioners shows the names of thirty-seven nationalities, a larger number than have ever been represented at any previous world's fair.

Under the classification system that has been adopted, the following departments are assigned to the main building.

Department I.—Mining and metallurgy, which includes:
- First—Minerals, ores, building stones and mining products.
- Second—Metallurgical products.
- Third—Mine engineering, models, maps and sections, tools and machinery.

Department II.—Manufactures, which includes:
- First—Chemical.
- Second—Ceramics, pottery, porcelain, etc.
- Third—Glass and glassware.
- Fourth—Furniture and objects of general use in construction and in dwellings.
- Fifth—Yarns and woven goods of vegetable or mineral materials.
- Sixth—Woven and felted goods of wool and mixtures of wool.
- Seventh—Silk and silk fabrics and mixtures in which silk is the predominating material.
- Eighth—Clothing, jewelry and ornaments, traveling equipments.
- Ninth—Paper, blank books and stationery.
- Tenth—Military and naval ornaments, ordnance, firearms and apparatus of hunting and fishing.
- Eleventh—Medicine, surgery, prothesis.
- Twelfth—Hardware, edge tools, cutlery.
- Thirteenth—India rubber goods and manufactures.
- Fourteenth—Carriages, vehicles and accessories.

Department III.—Education and science.
- First—Educational systems, methods and libraries.
- Second—Institutions and organizations.
- Third—Scientific and philosophical instruments and methods.
- Fourth—Engineering, architecture, charts, maps and graphic representations.
- Fifth—Physical, social and moral condition of man.

The following figures, giving the dimensions of the main building from measurements taken from center to center of supporting columns, are not easily remembered, but they will be found useful for reference.

	Feet.
Length of building	1,880
Width of building	464
Central avenue or nave.	
Length	1,832
Width	120
Height to top of supporting columns	45
Height to ridge of roof	70
Central transepts.	
Length	416
Width	120
Height to top of columns	45
Height to ridge of roof	70
Side avenues.	
Length	1,832
Width	100
Height to top of columns	45
Height to the ridge of roof	65
Side transepts.	
Length	416
Width	100
Height to top of columns	45
Height to ridge of roof	65
Central aisles.	
Length at east end	744
Length at west end	672
Width	48
Height to roof	30
Side aisles.	
Length at east end	744
Length at west end	672
Width	24
Height to roof	24
Central space or pavilion.	
Ground plan (square)	120
Height to top of supporting columns	72
Height to ridge of roof	96
Tower over courts.	
Ground plan (square)	48
Height to roof	120
Corner towers.	
Ground plan (square)	24
Height to roof	75

Considering the size of this structure, its cost has been very cheap. Mr. Dobbins, the contractor, will receive for it $1,600,000. One day a number of carpet manufacturers were going through the building arrranging for their display. Mr. Pettit asked one of them what it would cost to carpet twenty acres of ground with the best carpet. "About $2 a square foot," was the reply. "Then this building cost less to build than you would charge to carpet the earth it covers," he replied, after making a little calculation. "The price paid for this building per horizontal foot was about $1.83

The Mission School Scholars.

When the Lawrence mills were on fire a number of years ago—I don't mean on fire, but when the mill fell in, says Mr. Moody, the evangelist, in one of his sermons—the great mill fell in, and after it had fallen in, the ruins caught fire. There was only one room left entire, and in it were three mission Sunday-school children imprisoned. The neighbors and all hands got their shovels and picks and crowbars, and were working to set the children free. It came on night and they had not yet reached the children. When they were near them, by some mischance a lantern broke, and the ruins caught fire. They tried to put it out, but they could not succeed. They could talk with the children, and even passed to them some hot coffee and some refreshments, and encouraged them to keep up. But, alas! the flames drew nearer and nearer to this prison. Superhuman were the efforts made to rescue the children; the men bravely fought back the flames; but the fire gained fresh strength and returned to claim its victims. Then piercing shrieks arose when the spectators saw that the efforts of the firemen were hopeless. The children saw their fate. They then knelt down and commenced to sing the little hymn we have all been taught in our Sunday-school days: "Oh! how sweet—let others seek a home below which flames devour and waves overflow." The flames had now reached them; the stifling smoke began to pour into their little room, and they began to sink, one by one, upon the floor. A few moments more and the fire circled around them and their souls were taken into the bosom of Christ. Yes, let others seek a home below if they will, but seek ye the kingdom of God with all your hearts.

A First Experience.

A young lady abruptly turned the corner and very rudely ran against a boy, who was small and ragged and freckled. Stopping as soon as she could she turned to him and said: "I beg your pardon. Indeed, I am very sorry." The small, ragged and freckled boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant; then, taking off about three-fourths of a cap, he bowed very low, smiled until his face became lost in the smile and answered: "You can hev my parding and welcome, miss; and yer may run agin me and knock me clean down an' I won't say a word." After the young lady passed on he turned to a comrade and said, half apologetically: "I never had any one ask my parding, and it kind o' took me off my feet."

Jackson's Visit to New York.

The visit, in 1833, of Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, to New York city, and the fact that he had on two occasions a narrow escape from death, is still remembered. The President mounted and rode out of the castle gate, intending first to review the troops on the battery. He was followed closely by his suite, and behind them came the civic procession. He crossed the bridge, and had gone about twenty feet beyond it; then, with the weight of those who followed, the beams and posts beneath it gave way, and the whole structure, together with the ticket houses and their crowds and the head of the procession, fell into the water beneath. Among those who went down were General Cass, Major Donelson, Colonel Earle, Ogden Hoffman, Esq., Alderman Monroe, Messrs. Bloodgood and Benjamin Swan, and other notable citizens. Fortunately, the water was only waist deep, and no one was materially injured.

Major Jack Downing, who was then the funny man of the day, wrote as follows of the visit and the disaster:

"Dear Uncle Joshua—Here we are, among an ocean of folks, and cuttin' up capers as high as a cat's back. I spose you'll see by the papers how we all like to got drowned goin' across a little bridge between the Castle and the Garden. It was a pesky narrow shake for me and the President. He was ridin' over on a grate fine hoss, an' I was walkin' along side of him and tryin' to clear the way a little, for they crowded on us so there was no gittin' along and hardly a chance to breathe. When we got under the arch we stopped a bit for the crowd to clear away, when all to once I heard somethin' crash. Says I: 'General, you'd better go ahead. I'm afeard there's mischief broke loose.' At that he gev his hoss a lick an' pushed threw the crod, but we hadn't got more'n a rod before crash went the bridge behind us all in a heap an' two toll houses on top of it, and as many as a hundred folks all splashed into the water, all mixt up together, one on top of 'tother. The President looked over his shoulder, and, seein' I was safe behind him, called out for Mr. Van Buren, an' asked me to run an' see if he was hurt. I told him he had forgot himself, for Mr. Van Buren wasn't in the company, but Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Cass were in for it, for I could see them flounderin' about in the water. 'Run, major,' said the President, 'run and give them a lift. Take Woodbury first. You know I cannot spare him.'

"So there was a parcel of us tuk hold an' went to haulin' of 'em out of the water, like so many drowned rats. We got 'em all out alive, except a few young things they called dandies, an' they looked so after they got wet all over that we couldn't make out whether they were alive or dead. So we laid 'em up to dry and left 'em, and I went on to help the President review the troops on the Battery, as they call it, an' a grand place it is, too. In haste, your lovin' ueffu, Major Jack Downing."

Conducting Work in Church.

A Christian convention of ministers and laymen assembled at the hippodrome in New York. Delegates from churches in various parts of the country were present, and the building was nearly filled. After the services had been opened by singing and prayer, Mr. Moody announced the first subject for discussion as "Evangelistic Services," and explained that there were three ways of conducting God's work in church: First, proclaiming the Word of God; second, by worshiping him by going to the Lord's table, and third, by teaching the Gospel. The chief element necessary in properly conducting revival services was common sense. More life was necessary to services, as sometimes great apathy existed, and the whole worship of God drifted into a business-like sort of groove. The Gospel must be preached well, and when the preaching was not efficient singing should be resorted to. Ministers wasted too much time in telling what could be told in five minutes. Sectarianism should be dropped, and a spirit of true religion should prevail. Mr. Moody then announced that he was ready to answer any questions which the assembly would put to him on the subject. The first question proposed was: "Would you advise starting of revival in a community where there was no special interest manifested for it?" Mr. Moody replied: "Yes, certainly, no harm can follow." Another question was: "What would you do with a minister who preached almost the same sermon and offered the same prayers on all occasions, and at that takes up a couple of hours, almost setting his auditors asleep?" Mr. Moody said he would reason with a man, and, if that did not make a change, he would take measures to get another pastor. The next question was: "What posture or position is most suited for prayers?" Mr. Moody replied that any position was acceptable to the Lord, provided that the heart was in prayer. The question of prayer meetings was then taken up, and the discussion was joined in by a great number of delegates, several advocating that the whole services should be conducted by ministers, while Mr. Moody said that he believed in members taking part in the proceedings. A great many good thoughts are evoked by allowing members of a congregation to speak and to pray. A good many prayer meetings, as at present conducted, were, however, an abomination in the sight of God and man, as sectarianism and petty jealousies pervaded them and the Lord's work was neglected.

To Catch the Fools.

An enterprising firm in Marion, Ohio, issues a circular which sets forth its readiness to transmit on the receipt of one dollar a bottle of some sort of secret mucilage, or powerfully condensed hair oil, from which one hundred pounds of No. 1 butter may be made without further cost and without the slightest intervention on the part of the cow. In fact a herd of cows are delineated upon the circular, and represented as standing around a printed placard of the firm, which they are regarding with erect tails and other signs of astonishment. Whether they rejoice at the prospect of escaping the attentions of the daily milking maid, or tremble at the thought that henceforward their utility is to be restricted to the single particular of beef, does not clearly appear from the expression of their countenances, which may mean anything; but they are obviously agitated with violent emotions. Perhaps they are wondering whether there are any fools in the world who will take such a low view of butter as to send their money to the firm and try the contents of the bottle. No intelligent cow would put faith in any such assumption. The animal is too well assured of its own fixed and invariable relation to the phenomena of dairy products. And yet it is quite likely that there are such fools, and that they send their dollars to the iniquitous and beguiling firm in sufficient number to justify the continued issuance of their swindling circulars. They are of a sort, however, who might be brayed in a mortar without getting the correct theory of butter; and so any effort to guard them from their folly would doubtless be thrown away. The country is full of schemes of this sort, but not many of them are so transparent as this.

A LIFE PICTURE.

The Story of a Woman who had no Chance.

The woman of whom we speak went to Philadelphia to lay in stock; she keeps a small dry goods and trimming store in a thriving town. She went out to look at the Centennial buildings, at the department for women's work, for which women alone have paid; she saw, too, some of the executive committee of her own sex at work. Noticing her wistful face, one of the busy ladies said: "Can you not do something for us in your own town? Women of intelligence and patriotism ought to come to the front now to help their country." "I can do nothing," replied the visitor, "I am not a woman who can come to the front. My daughter is at work for you, however," she added, with a slight glow of pride. She went home with a bitter sense of humiliation. She was born, she thought, a generation too soon. If she were a young girl now, what careers were open for a woman of ability—and she knew she had ability. There were chances now on every side to develop oneself and to help others. But it was too late for her. She must die as she had lived—nothing and nobody. There is a plenty of such morbid maundering among woman nowadays. Mrs. — White, let us say, went home to her village and her shop. It was a shop where she sold the plainest of wares—she had neither money to buy the pictures or bric-a-brac for which her soul longed in the city, nor customers to whom she could sell them: the village was an isolated one, where the crops and gossip supplied subjects for all mental exercise. Some day perhaps facts and thoughts from this wider outer world would penetrate its dull atmosphere, but not while she lived; she had too nearly run her course for that.

The history of the woman was this. She had great beauty when a girl; not mere prettiness, but a rare absolute beauty. She had also a nimble receptive intellect, of quite as good caliber as those of the women who have made themselves public name and position; in short she begun life with good capital. But opportunity was wanting to use it. Her beauty made her the belle of the county. She married a well-to-do farmer, who lost his property by mismanagement, died and left her with a house full of healthy, headstrong boys and girls to feed, clothe, educate, and bring up rationally and piously. She did not sit down to sew; the needle was too small a tool for such a weighty work. She opened a dairy, a laundry, a vegetable garden. As one staff broke down she tried another, finally settling down in the shop which she now owns, which is the largest in the county.

In the meantime she has had a tough struggle to bring the children along and up, for she was resolved that they should rise above her own standing ground. There was one son, whom she sent to college, and who begun to drink as soon as she had him at work attending the lectures at Philadelphia. Twice the poor woman crossed the mountains and ransacked the great city to find him in some den of misery; for more than a year she kept him under her own eye every moment, while the poor wretch fought the devil of drink, nursing him tenderly as though he were still a baby, with agony of soul to which the pains of his birth were nothing. The boy conquered at last. He is now the leading physician in his native place, a man of great force and stability of character, and he is fond of telling his boys how that all he is he owes to his mother.

There was the oldest girl, too, who had spinal complaint, and for years lay a hopeless cripple in the little chamber over the shop. Everybody in the village remembers how dainty and cheerful a place the little chamber was, and how, no matter what drudgery or anxiety waited for the poor mother outside, she never entered its door but with a smiling face. Everybody knows the hard work and saving and stinting she practiced for years to educate the other children—to give a son a start in Kentucky, and buy a daughter a house and outfit when she was left a widow. They are all married or happily settled now. The poor cripple, after her years of pain, is at rest in the green hillside. The mother lives alone, with such grandchildren as can be spared to her now and then. Her youngest girl went as a teacher to Ohio, then entered a college where both sexes were admitted; now she is in New York city earning her living by drawing, writing for one or two weekly papers, etc. It is she who is working for the woman's department of the Centennial. She is a brilliant talker; she glances over the current subjects of the day in a light touch-and-go way, which bewilders her mother with the profundity and extent of her knowledge. "If she had had Betty's chance!" she thinks, she too might have played a great and worthy part in life.

There are many women of her age and class who have this morbid discontent, just now. But the Judge who shall weigh her work and her daughter's, and that of each and all of us, has other scales than ours.—*New York Tribune.*

A Whisky Punch Changed the Weather.

The widow O'Flaherty was rich, and she was known far and wide for her benovolence and deeds of charity. On a cold and stormy evening in January she summoned her servant man to her presence, and told him to load up the wheelbarrow with wood and take it over to the widow Wilaby's

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 27, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

Grant has vetoed the bill reducing the president's salary down to the old figures, $25,000. Nothing else did we look for.

The recent able speech, in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Wallace, on the civil service appropriations to which we refered in a recent issue, will be found in this week's Reporter.

The New York democracy will pronounce in favor of Tilden for president. A good and honest man—he it is who is now driving out the rings in his own state.

The Greenback men of Lycoming county hoist the name of Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States, for President, and Andrew G. Curtin, late Governor of this State, for Vice President.

The Worth County, Mo., Times, hoists the following names: For President, T. A. Hendricks; for Vice President, Wm. Bigler, of Pa.

The House Committee on appropriations has decided to reduce, by consolidation, the districts of internal revenue from two hundred and nine, the present number, to one hundred and five. The State of Pennsylvania is to be divided into nine districts—ours, the sixth, being composed of counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, with the collector's office at Williamsport.

From Washington now comes a tale that is worse than fraud and plunder—an expose of the horrible treatment meeted out to inmates in the government lunatic asylum, more terrible to relate than any thing that has yet been unraveled from that sink of iniquity and national disgrace, the capital of the nation. A correspondent of the World, of 17 says: The testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to-day disclosed a condition of affairs at the Government Lunatic Asylum in this District more horrible than can easily be believed. The principal witness was Geo. M. Daw, at one time a soldier in the regular army and afterwards an assistant at the asylum. His testimony to-day fairly curdled the blood of those who heard it, it was a tale of such brutal treatment and neglect. He swore positively that many patients there had been thrown into filthy cells with nothing but a bundle of straw to lie upon. Every morning a servant would come round with a wheel-barrow to remove the excrement, but the straw was merely shaken up like the straw in a stable and left in the cell. The patient's only bed was left until it became so fetid that it had to be carted away, when a new bundle was brought in and the process repeated. The most atrocious case cited was that of a certain General Loomis, who had been an officer in the regular army. When brought to the asylum he was old and perfectly helpless; yet old and helpless as he was, he was left to wallow in his filth on the floor, until when the witness saw him, as he said, the bones of the poor man's shoulder blades, knees and elbows had actually worn through the flesh, and he was literally devoured with vermin. This patient finally died there. The witness also understood that General Howard came once to see General Loomis, but was told that he was asleep. Mrs. Murphy, another witness testified that her husband was sent there at the instance of a certain benevolent society in this city. She called often to see him; always found him covered with vermin and often covered with severe bruises, which her husband said were caused by abuse. Finally he died there suddenly one Wednesday. The preceeding Saturday she saw him and he was well, and when they brought the body to her the face was covered with bruises which were not there Saturday. She believed that his death was hastened by violence. The committee are determined to probe the matter to the bottom.

The sum corruptly spent by Grant's orders out of the secret service fund to help his own election is $140,000, in New York alone.

Mr. Caulfield's committee sent to the Treasury Department and secured the books in which these accounts were audited and which refer to the expenditure—a lavish and doubtless an improper one—under the Enforcement or Election laws. There were first paid to the United States Marshal and his deputies, &c., $86,000 in that year. Next comes an expenditure of $15,000, in which $500 are charged for carriage hire $450 for a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, &c. This is followed by a payment to Davenport of over $18,000. In addition to all these amounts $22,000 were taken from the Secret Service Fund and paid over to Davenport, making a total expenditure, in round numbers, of over $140,000. The President has decided that if the Republican members of the committee want him to testify he will go on the stand, otherwise not. He is so worried at the continued developments of crime in and around his Administration that he went to Philadelphia on last Saturday afternoon to seek rest and comfort and consolation with Borie and Childs.

About a month since Daniel McCruly of Tiffin, O., moved to Kansas, 900 miles distant, taking a shepherd dog with him. The day after his arrival the dog disappeared. On Wednesday he turned up at Tiffin, well though footsore, having evidently walked the whole distance.

Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation, declaring that the reign of terror in the coal regions of the Tuscarawas Valley, caused by the strike, must come to an end; that the miners willing to work must not be interfered with, and that whenever the civil authorities inform him that they are unable to protect the peaceable miners at their work, he will send a military force for their protection.

From present indications the grain crop in Europe is likely to be short, while in this county the prospects for an average or even a full crop are very good. A partial failure of the European crops will, as a matter of course, furnish a market for the American surplus, and enhance the prices of grain in this country.

There are 62,552 churches in the United States, with sittings for 11,395,542 people, the Methodists being the strongest denomination. The total value of church property is placed at $349,619,780.

GRANT TOO.

In another column of the Reporter it will be seen that the committee investigating the department of justice has drawn out evidence, from a no less person than a former cabinet officer, that president Grant has been guilty of using the public funds to corruptly aid in his election. Ex-Attorney General Williams has been upon the witness stand and the damaging testimony of Grant's guilt and corruption comes from his own lips. Oh, what a shame for the nation, every department of the government, from the president down to the crooked whisky ring, corrupt and proven guilty of thieving!

This is the Centennial year, when we expect to show the growth and prosperity of the Republic, its advances in the arts and sciences, agriculture, and its unparalleled growth in population—yet with these great achievements that the foreigner will behold when he visits our centennial, he will also learn to know that the American centennial exhibits one of the most corrupt governments upon the face of the earth. Far better were it that we could show a pure and honest government and less in some other respects. Glad would we be that Grant were innocent, for the credit of the country. But we fear the charge is only too true, and not all told. The style of Grant's living and his surroundings left painful suspicions with every honest American citizen, that he was not administering the government honestly. The worst material in his party have been his favorites while the respectable class of republican statesmen have received no recognition. How could we look for any thing else but to see the government saturated with corruption from head to foot.

LIGHTNING STRIKES GRANT.

PRESIDENT GRANT MUST FOLLOW SECRETARY BELKNAP TO THE BAR OF THE SENATE AND THERE ANSWER FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANOR—COL. WHITLEY AND EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS PROVE HIM GUILTY OF THE WORST KIND OF CORRUPTION—THE "SECOND WASHINGTON" ROBS THE TREASURY TO BUY HIS SECOND ELECTION.

Washington, April 19.—Important and trustworthy evidence directly implicating the President of the United States in an illegal and corrupt use of the public money was taken to-day before the Committee on the Department of Justice, and comes from no less a person than an ex-member of his Cabinet, ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, and who, in fact, shields his illegal conduct behind that of the President. In a word, it involves the payment out of the Secret Service Fund, by order of Grant, of $32,000 to aid in carrying the elections in the city of New York in the years 1871, '72 and '73. All of this money was paid to the notorious John I. Davenport, who was Chief Supervisor under the Enforcement act, but who does not receipt for it in a single instance as an officer of the Government, but simply as "John I. Davenport." In one instance he merely gives his own due bill for a payment. The payments made to him in his official capacity are all duly receipted and audited in the Treasury and are correct and form a legal account. This corruption fund for election purposes was gobbled from the Secret Service Fund. Attorney General Williams says he was first called upon to pay Davenport $800 in 1871. He hesitated to use the public money in that way, and called upon the President, who, after a brief conversation, ordered its payment by a written order. In the fall of 1872, when the last Presidential election was held $20,000 was ordered to be paid Davenport, the Attorney General testifying that in each instance he received the verbal order of the President before turning over the money. Last fall $6,000 more were paid. When Williams half remonstrated against the largest payment for the election in 1872, Grant ran him against Greeley, the President said: "Davenport is engaged in a great work up there. He must have the money." When pressed by the Committee on the corrupt and illegal use of this fund the Attorney General evaded and dodged and seemed reluctant to tell, though not so willing after all to protect the President. This corruption fund was paid on the order of the President to Whitley, and by the latter to Davenport. Whitley produced to day to the Committee Davenport's vouchers for every cent, and Williams corroborated him in that and in other respects.

WHAT THE PRESIDENTS AYE.

The President is not disposed to be as indifferent to the charges against him as some of his supporters. He was thoroughly aroused and excited to-day and in general terms denounced the statement made by ex-Attorney General Williams as untrue. He says that he has no recollection of Williams calling on him to disburse the money for Davenport's use, and that if he did it was represented to him to be a different matter, and that he had been deceived. The President has further resolved on a full investigation of the charges, and has decided to take the advice of the cabinet in the premises. For that purpose he has sent a personal request to each member to meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock, an hour ahead of the usual time, for a special consultation on this subject.

Another astounding revelation in proof of the use of the corruption fund was ascertained to-day. Although the money was paid by the disbursing officer of the department of justice, not a single voucher for a single cent can be found to account for it. If the money had been used according to law, sections 2,026 and 2,031 of the revised statutes, which require detailed accounts from supervisors of elections, would have been complied with. There is nothing to show for the plunder but Whitley's single receipts.

It appears to be the determination of the western politicians to put out the light of Mr. Blaine. He is asked to initiate an investigation as to the truth of a specific charge that he has $64,000 of Union Pacific funds for which he has rendered no satisfactory equivalent. In case he fails to comply with this request and put in his plea of not guilty, his accusers propose themselves to take the offensive and force him to purge himself or admit his guilt. If the charge is true, Mr. Blaine can hardly complain that he is destroyed by his own venality; if it is false, the game to ruin his chances at Cincinnati by this attack upon his reputation is not more desperate than damnable.

A strong point against Belknap has been brought to light by Manager Lord in the shape of a receipt of the ex-secretary for two full days' pay in March, the 1st and 2d. It will be remembered that he resigned about noon of the 2d, and claims that he was not a public officer after that crime, but the books show that he was paid his regular salary up to midnight of the 2d, doubtless in accordance with the legal axiom that there are no parts of a day. But if he was secretary of war all of that day, and for all the time for which he has drawn pay, he was secretary at the time the house impeached him.

The Washington Star remarks of the story about Conkling's abhorrence of a smoker "saturated with nicotine," that "those who have seen Senator Conkling riding out Fourteenth street road with General Grant of an evening, taking in with placid but evident satisfaction the fine flavor of his companion's cigar, wont believe a word of it."

Matthew Murray, of Hollidaysburg, died on the 18th inst., aged, as near as can be estimated, somewhere between one hundred and one hundred and six years of age.

BABCOCK'S TROUBLES.

THE GRAND JURY INDICT HIM.

Washington, April 15.—Another and a very important step in the safe burglary business was taken to-day, in the indictment by the grand jury of Babcock, Harrington, Whitley and Benton as co-conspirators in that outrage. It is understood that the indictment will not pass a single person who has appeared as a witness in any case they tell the whole truth. But the indictment is intended to prevent their escape from justice in case they say anything less than the whole truth. The rumor that Harrington had fled the country is said to-night to be true, and it is further stated that he has been urged and assisted to leave by the other conspirators, who know that he is bankrupt in both reputation and fortune, and have been much alarmed lest he also should tell all he knows. Chairman Ernot has received the following letter from Harrington, which fixes the date of the indictment to-morrow, and which is now arresting evidence: I intimates that he did a good deal of dirty work during the safe burglary trial. The letter is as follows:

Windsor Green, Va., April 10, 1876.

Dear Sir:—You will pardon the liberty I take in dropping you this note, I trust, when I say that I feel I have borne the stigma of that infamous Washington safe burglary affair long enough. It is my desire to go to work and vindicate my name, and to this end I would respectfully solicit your services. I was the principal party charged in and present at the blowing open of the safe in the district attorney's office of the night of April 24, 1874. In the month of March of that year I was sent for by Colonel Whitley, the chief of the secret service detective department, and by him told there was an investigation then going on as to the district affairs at Washington and he wished me to come Washington and go to Washington and see if it was not possible to do something to break the force of this investigation, that prominent officials were involved, and if I would go there I would get a good place in New York, and finally I went to Washington and met him there, where he introduced me to Harrington, with whom I canvassed over the matter, and finally agreed to do the job on the 24th, but as the time approached Nettleship began to show the white feather—so much so that I did not feel warranted in proceeding farther in the matter without some further assurance or protection, not wishing to embark in a job of that nature without first being assured of protection. This was finally promised by Harrington, Evans and Whitley. I then left Washington and the job. But as they wished to make a sort of Fourth of July affair of it, the matter became very much mixed. However, I carried out my part of the contract to the letter. I am at your service if I can in any manner assist your honorable committee in furthering the end of justice. I remain, your very obedient servant, G. E. MINER.

Care Hon. J. B. Bailey, Windsor, Vt.

IS CALIFORNIA IN DANGER?

From the Denver News.—As every cloud has a silver lining, so is there a dark side to every streak of luck. The gold that has been the making of California bids fair to be her ruin. The State Board of Agriculture in its last report sounds a note of warning, but, like most physicians, it prescribes no remedy for the disease whose symptoms it describes. It is no news, perhaps, what the board gives utterance to, but this seems to be the first time that the danger has been set forth in the form of an authority. When, in 1849 and there are appropriated now $100,000. Here is a difference as between 1870 and 1876; not years before the war, but between 1870, when expenses were higher and the cost of living greater than they are now, and for present time, of $33,500. How is it in Germany and Russia, under statutes called appropriation bills, are increased from $12,000 to $17,500 each; Japan is increased from $7,500 to $12,000; the secretaries of legations and interpreters from $33,000 to $38,000. These increases are found in appropriation bills, and are the result of a system which inevitably presses itself forward and will not stop. Expenses grow imperceptibly. Senators know that as well as I. It is not necessary to stop to prove it. The power in control is unable to stop. The people alone can halt them. They grow under the power, and those who rule cannot stop them if they would.

We receive twenty-two ministers and we send abroad thirty-one. In the face of this is there no propriety in making changes or reductions? Is not the consolidation of missions wise? It is not against the interests of commerce. Let us take a specimen of the commerce affected by the very amendment pending, and see how that question is changed by our examination.

The President pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. Bayard. I ask that the time of the Senator from Pennsylvania be extended.

The President pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. Wallace. The Argentine Republic, which is a full mission at $7,500, was found in 1870 to have imports from us to the amount of $6,414,060. By the tables in 1875 she is found to have but $5,831,709, a positive decrease of more than half a million. It was less in 1874, for then they were but $4,557,000. In 1870 her domestic exports were $2,281,100; in 1875 they were $1,301,294. Here is a specimen of the growth of commerce in a mission which is reduced, over the protest of the other branch of Congress, to the full amount of $7,500.

Take Peru. In 1870 her imports were $2,557,893; in 1875 they were $1,344,595; and from 1870 to 1875 there have been steady decreases. In 1870 her domestic exports were $3,677,282; in 1875, $2,442,657; and in 1874 they were $2,516,000. Yet Peru is restored as a full $10,000 mission. The bill as it came to the Senate consolidates Peru, a mission of $10,000, with Ecuador and Colombia at $7,500 each—$25,000 of expenditures are reduced to $7,500, and the Senate bill restores the full figures. Here is a difference of $18,500 placed upon this bill over the protest of the House, in the face of facts and figures that the commerce of the United States with those countries has in the past six years absolutely diminished. What vindication can there be in the face of these figures for the increase of these missions over the figures sent to us by the House of Representatives?

The mission to Switzerland, reduced to $6,500 by the House, is increased to $7,500. She sends here no minister; her whole foreign policy as I find it written in 1872 costs her but about $42,000. Italy by this amended bill is restored to a full mission at $12,000, while the bill as it came to us gave but $8,000. Here is a difference of $4,000. If $8,000 in currency be sufficient for the salary of one of your Cabinet ministers, why is not $8,000 in gold enough to pay the salary of your ministers to Italy? I think the country will conclude as the House did upon that subject.

The service will not suffer. Good men are plenty who will take these missions; in the republican party, even, they are without number. The true policy of the Government is not extravagance or display, but it is moderation and simplicity. When we vote large amounts of money those who have their expenditure will inevitably be extravagant; a man with a full purse will spend more money than a man who has comparatively an empty one, to bring into this argument the homely doctrine of individual and every-day life, and that is the doctrine the House has applied here. They are the immediate representatives of the people; they hold the purse, and if their advice is not to be hearkened to on these questions, where shall we get advice?

Now we come to the consular system, for I have thus far confined myself exclusively to the diplomatic service. The bill as it came to us acted upon principle. I do not admit and I cannot agree to the proposition that the bill as it came from the House was a simple hewing and hacking and cutting without foresight or without thought. There is system in those reductions, and at the base of that system lies the idea that reduction of salaries, decrease of expenditures, a lessening of the burdens of the people are the pressing demands of the hour, and that we and they shall be faithless to our duty to the people if we do not lessen these expenses and reduce appropriations accordingly.

The principle upon which the bill as it came to us was based seems to be, first, reduction wherever compatible with the interests of the public service; second, no business, no consulate. Where there is no business to do, why should we have a consul with a large salary? Where there is a comparatively small amount of business, the House sends a consular agent with fees. Where there are but small amounts of business and the fees are trifling and you find, as in one case which the Senate committee has restored, a consulate with $22,000 and but $37 fees, is it wise to continue such a case and such a policy? As the bill came to us it left a consul at every port at which American vessels touch, some with salaries and some with fees. I aver that it is wrong to pay a two-thousand-dollar salary per annum to a consul when the port returns us but $300 fees. Both economy and common sense dictate that there should be some change in such a system, and such a system. I quote now what the bill as it came to us proposed.

The salaries of forty-five consulates are abolished and the salaries of others are reduced. Three of the consulates whose salaries are abolished paid the consuls $4,000 each, or $12,000. The fees collected at this place for the year ending December 31, 1874, were $4,720; in 1875 they were $3,000. Eighteen other consulates belonged to class VI, and paid a salary of $4,000 each to the consuls; total cost to the Government, $72,000. These consulates, for the year ending June 30, 1875, paid fees to the amount of $4,000,00, and the total amount of fees for the year received was $75,394.97. Sixteen of these consulates where salaries are abolished were in class VII, and paid salaries of $3,000 each, or $16,000 in all.

The whole amount of fees collected at those consulates for the year ending June 30, 1875, was $47,247.00. The excess of salaries paid over fees received was $12,754.40.

In all the consulates where salaries are abolished the fees collected were only $11,000.70, while the salaries paid were $50,000, showing an excess of $46,999.21 of amount of salaries paid over fees received.

The Senate bill restores all these, Hakodadi included, as I understand the Senator from California, [Mr. Sargent.] He says:

The bill which I hold in my hand, as it passed the House of Representatives, appropriated $912,747.50. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate have reported it back, with amendments, so that the amount is $1,341,647.50. The amount of appropriations last year was $1,784,965. That is to say, the bill which we now report to the Senate only makes appropriations less than those made last year by $443,317.50. These additions made by the Senate committee to the House bill are strictly in accordance with the service of last year. There is not an instance where we have increased a salary or created an office. We have simply tried to preserve the integrity of the service for what we believe to be high public reasons. The reductions of $33,000 and over are from the causes which I will now state. Heretofore, and as the bill was passed by the House, the annuauensis of Mr. Schenck has been allowed $2,500 on account of the minister's crippled arm. He being no longer minister, that item is not necessary for next year.

We see from this that the bill as it came to us saved the people $462,000, as I believe without injuring the public service to the extent of one dollar. The Senate bill restores $428,001 thereof. It does not take one dollar off either the consular or diplomatic service proper, save Mr. Schenck's annuauensis, $2,500. Mr. Schenck's annuauensis is not necessary. I understand, of the consular and diplomatic service proper, not of those appropriations which came upon the bills as extraneous matter.

Now the reasons given for this restoration of $428,001 over the House appropriation bill are, first, the law. What law? The law that is written, says the Senator, upon the statute-book; but the law, as I read it, is not obeyed. Let us see; we take the Revised Statutes and read the law there, and then attempt to find what this bill does. I take the consul at London. I find the Revised Statutes give $7,500 salary, while this bill gives $6,000; to Paris, $5,000, and this bill gives $6,000; to Melbourne, $4,000, and this bill gives $4,500; to Kanagawa, $3,000, and this bill gives $4,000; to Rome, $3,000, and this bill gives $3,000; to Rome, 1,500 dollars, and this bill gives 2,000 dollars; to Mexico, 1,000 dollars, and this bill gives 2,000 dollars; to Liverpool, 7,500 dollars, and this gives 6,000 dollars.

These are enough, it seems to me, to show departure from the law as written. But, says the Senator, it is not the law as written. If it be not the law as written, and then the doctrine that we can and may make changes of salaries in appropriation bills comes home to the Senator and the Senate as late as 1874; for I find in the appropriation bill of that year the only authority for them changing the salaries that I have referred to follow in the same category. Here we bring the direct evidence, the clear proof, that the Senate committee has recognized the fact that changes can be made in appropriation bills affecting the public service. Here is a precedent that the Senate itself has made within two years; a precedent that it cannot violate in the present condition of the country.

The second reason given why these changes are made and the House bill is not permitted to exist as it was, is the consolidation of consulates. Take some specimens on that subject, and see what the necessities of commerce are as affected by the Senate committee's amendments. The consul at Chin-Kiang, in China, is restored with a salary of 3,000 dollars. The fees shown by the report from official sources are $671.84. Ningpo is restored with a salary of 3,000 dollars, and the fees are $316.84. Hakodadi is restored with a salary of 2,500 dollars, and the fees are $400.46. Odessa is restored with 2,000 dollars salary, and the fees are $188.65. Tamatave, in Madagascar, is restored with 2,000 dollars salary, while the fees are $37.42.

These, it seems to me, are ample to show that a consular agent with fees is all that is required there, when they are taken in connection with the fact that from 1870 to 1876 at most of these points commerce has decreased and not increased, and when the tabular statements and returns from the official sources show that the fees are vastly less than the salaries voted. There is no prohibition, as I understand it, forbidding consular agents who have charge of our affairs, where they receive fees, from engaging in business, but the contrary. The action of the other branch of Congress upon this subject may be taken as treatment to those who hold these sinecures; but is that any reason why we should not take a step in the direction of reduction of public expenses? The public good demands a reduction of public expenditure; and it is only when, in taking care of the public purse we destroy the public service, that we must be held up to an appropriation heretofore provided for by law. Commerce will not suffer. Senators need not be alarmed upon that subject. Substituting consuls with fees for consuls with salaries is no new policy. Again I quote:

There are now eighty-nine consuls of the United States in different parts of the world who receive no salaries, among them the consul at Reims, in France, where the fees amount to $1,068.50; the consul at Brunswick, in Germany, whose fees amount to $2,498.25; the consul at Victoria, whose fees amount to $3,865.50, and many other places of equal importance. There are eighty-nine consuls who get no salary at this time, and only one hundred and eighty-eight consuls-general, and vice consuls who receive salaries. Yet there are three hundred and fifty-seven consular agencies whose agents get no salaries, except the fees collected up to 1,000 dollars. The fees collected above that sum are paid over to the consul, who retains 1,000 dollars from all his agencies, and pays the ballance into the Treasury.

Our consular officers under the Senate bill will be:

Salaried consuls, &c..... 188
Non-salaried consuls & consular agents 416

This is as it stands under the law in force. Under the House bill it will be as follows:

Salaried consuls..... 145
Non-salaried consuls & consular agents 459

It is said that this service is not increasing in cost. Let us see. Let us take official figures as the test; and I am willing to stand or fall upon those official figures; not those before the war, but long since the war when exchange was higher, when the cost of living was higher than it is now. Consular salaries in 1870 were 414,800 dollars; in 1876 and under this bill, for this bill follows the estimates of the Department, they are 546,400 dollars, making an increase from 1870 to 1876 of 131,600 dollars.

The contingent expenses of consulates in 1870 were 80,000 dollars; they are now 131,850 dollars, making an increase of 48,850. This whole increase is alarming, and it calls for reduction. Appropriations, it is true, must be based on our own judgment, but also upon the necessities of the people, and not upon the estimates of the Departments or enactments made through appropriation laws of the past.

Let us examine this matter in detail and I have done. Leaving out of view everything but the diplomatic and consular service proper, we find that in 1870 the diplomatic salaries proper were $387,850. Under the Senate bill they are $391,500. Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse were 100,000 dollars then, and they are $100,000 now. Consular salaries then were $414,800; to-day they are $546,400. Then the contingent expenses of consulates were 80,000 dollars, and now by this bill they are 131,800 dollars. So that from 1870 to this bill and to the appropriations of last year, we find that they have increased from 955,650 dollars to 1,169,750 dollars, making an increase since 1870 of 214,100 dollars.

So too with your aggregate ordinary net expenses. In 1870 they were 309,000,000 dollars; in 1872 they were but 150,000,000 dollars; in 1875 they are 179,000,000 dollars. Can the Government not be conducted as cheaply now as it was in 1872? Is there any reason why 15,000,000 dollars of increase in the net ordinary expenses of the Government shall be made and approved from 1870 to 1876? If it be good doctrine to maintain sinecure consulates, to continue increases in diplomatic intercourse, if it be to keep thirty-one ministers abroad while we receive but twenty-two, if it be to maintain full mission where our commerce is decreasing—if that be the true policy of a suffering and plain people, then continue this policy. If it be not, let us hearken to the Representatives of that people when they send their bills and reduce and retrench where we can.

It is said by a Senator that this increase is the result of the war. I say, on the contrary it is the result of demoralization among the people and extravagance in governmental expenditure. Is it not the result of power and public patronage impelling forward those who are in control? Power inevitably gathers to itself more and more as it goes forward. It is so with those who control the governmental forces now. They cannot stop if they would. They are pressed forward by the resistless force of the power that they themselves possess. The House representing the people, the branch of Congress that is nearest the people, invite us to retrench, to lessen their burdens, and in this bill to lessen them $462,000. This is the invitation of the people themselves. Is it not based upon their necessities? Is it not our plain, clear, and manifest duty so to do?

In Memoriam.

Harriet C. Meyer, wife of Hon. J. G. Meyer, departed this life, in Aaronsburg, April 18th, aged 59 years, 4 months and 27 days.

In the death of Mrs. Meyer, the church has lost a consistent member, the community a valued friend, and the family a dear, and irreplaceable loss. For place may be filled in the community, and the church, Elijah's mantle may fall upon Elisha's shoulders, but in the family, there will ever be a vacancy which no human hand or heart can fill. Mrs. Meyer possessed a peculiar disposition; she combined to a great degree the social qualities of both Mary and Martha,—with Mary, she could sit all day long at the feet of her Master and not weary, with Martha she delighted in serving Him in the persons of the poor and needy, the sick and afflicted.

With David she could exclaim, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord." She was always found in the services of the sanctuary, except when providentially prevented. There was nothing spasmodic or emotional connected with her christianity, there was an evenness and constancy in it which was refreshing to witness at the present time. While quite young she felt the necessity of a personal interest in her Saviour. She attended a course of Catechetical instruction, with a view of becoming acquainted with her duty, this instruction contributed to her peace and comfort of her soul. As He always does, He showed her our duty. By the holy rite of confirmation she was received into full communion with the church of Jesus Christ, in which she remained faithful until her death. Her earnest prayer was, that God would spare her life long enough to see her children (four in number) in full communion with the church—this God graciously granted. On the 23rd of January, last, the whole family met together around the sacramental altar; this was the happiest period of her life. From this time on, she failed rapidly.

On the evening previous to her death she thought the messenger had come, she sent for her pastor and friends, bade all an affectionate farewell with the hope of meeting again. We then read for her a favorite German hymn, which had been endeared to her by many early recollections and associations. At her request we sang that beautiful hymn, commencing, "I would not live alway." Then in the stillness of that solemn hour, we knelt around her death-bed and offered the Litany for the dying, closing with the Lord's prayer in which she joined, as she always did. She lingered yet 24 hours, perfectly conscious of all that passed, when the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken—the pitcher was broken at the fountain and the wheel was broken at the cistern, and the spirit returned to God who gave it. She lived a christian life and was therefore but natural that she should die a christian death. PASTOR.

An order has been issued to the warden of the prison in Washington in which Kilbourne, the ex-legislature witness, is confined directing that the meals furnished to that aristocratic ring ornament shall not cost more than $1 a day. The imprisonment of Kilbourne has been so thouroughly farcical that self-respecting members of the house, under whose mandate he is held, are naturally beginning to see that the only result of the pretense of restraint in his case is to make congress a laughing stock for the ring tools; and it is not astonishing that something in the way of more vigorous treatment of the prisoner is demanded, alike in the interest of justice, good policy, and common sense.

London, April 12.—Upwards of 20,000 colliers are now on strike in South Yorkshire against a 15 per cent. reduction of wages. The Miners' Union have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent., but the masters insist upon 15.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License and will make application to the court to grant the same at April term, next.

R. W. Richards Tavern Huston twp.
Wm. Brown wholesale license Bellefonte
Thomas Loughry Saloon "
20 mar 3t. A. WILLIAMS, Proth'y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM

RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr 27

WOOD PUMPS

Ellsbury's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufactories facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment, LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 906 Commerce St., Phila.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by seventeen different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the Freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the place, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the year cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides the machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiner inspects every batch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed.* Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty,* each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its complete stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular Store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Cutter Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular Journal, circulating over 50,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department. The Boys' Department. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for sodas. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Finance's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and a thousand boys joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually."

V. "*Ki-yi-yi-o-u-s!*"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days."

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap?"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, S.-E. corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL!!

STEAM ENGINES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL
—AND—
ROLLING MILL
MachinerY,
Pullies & Shafting
MANUFACTURED
BY
W. P. Duncan & Co.
Engineers & Machinists,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Send for Circulars.

2 Mar. 3m.

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte

WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford.

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELEFONTE, PA.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC,"

A DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH MACHINE.

IT retains all the virtues of the Light-Running "DOMESTIC," including the Automatic Tension, which was and is the best in use.

Please notice our PATENT HARDENED CONICAL BEARINGS on both the Machine and Stand.

Our new and old ideas, worked out with brand new Machinery and Tools at our own new works, in the busy city of Newark, New Jersey, have given us a standard of MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE, Minimum of Friction, Maximum of Durability, and range of work, never heretofore reached in the Sewing Machine world.

TO THIS STATEMENT AND THE MACHINE ITSELF

We invite the attention of all, especially those having high mechanical skill or observation. N. B.—All Machines fully warranted.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

LADIES, USE "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.

No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron Steel Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY APR 27, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 685, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evenings, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. E. MINGLE, W. M.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ANNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The surgical tools and a lap blanket belonging to Dr. Alexander, of this place, and which he had left in his buggy, were stolen therefrom on last Wednesday night, 19. Value about $40.

——One of the bills that have been finally passed by the Legislature this session provides as follows:

"That any person within this Commonwealth who shall playfully or wantonly discharge a gun, pistol or other firearms at any other person, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, at the discretion of the court."

James Galbraith, arrested at Lewistown on a charge of robbing the mails, has been acquitted.

——Every garment sold by Wanamaker & Brown, 6th and Market, Philadelphia, has to pass through the hands of at least four inspectors.

——The Reporter seems to be a favorite among exchanges as well as with the people. We are in contiual receipt of papers marked "Please Ex." Sorry we cannot accommodate all.

The Duncan House, stabling and lands attached, in Milroy, were sold by the Sheriff, as the property of George Miller, with notice to W. Graham, terre tenant. Purchased by R. M. Wolfe, of Centre co., for $1480.

——The coach-shop of J. D. & Levi Murray, in this place, took fire on last Friday morning. The fire started on the roof and was caused by a spark from the chimney of the smith-shop. Timely aid and an abundance of water arrested the flames, leaving a hole in the roof about ten feet square. A very high wind arose shortly after, and might have caused a serious conflagration, had the fire not been put out.

—— When a Brooklyn woman wants a new dress and feels a little delicate about asking for it direct, she presents her husband with a nice beaded shaving-paper case, filled with tissue from an old paper pattern. The first time he uses it he notices the little round holes in the paper and naturally inquires the reason, which gives her the chance to say with a regretful sigh that it's only a "Domestic Paper Fashion" that she would have used some time ago but for the reason that she saw he was poor just then and felt as if she ought to economize to help him along. Noble self-denial like this usually fetches things.

——The Citizens Band of Centre Hall was out on Saturday evening, last, for the first time, and treated our town to some music. They played remarkably well for the short time they have been under instruction, and as the personnel of the band is composed of tip-top material, we soon expect to boast of having one of the best bands in the county.

——From a letter to Mr. Zerbe of this place, dated Collomsville, Lycoming co., April 21, we copy the following: This morning about 9 o'clock, it being very windy, we observed a smoke arising, which we afterwards learned was from the burning of George Wagner's barn, and all his outbuildings, in Nippenose valley. Two mules, five calves, and two hundred bushels of wheat were burned. The fire is said to have originated from a load of lime which Mr. Wagner had standing in his barn.

——The two-turnpike wings—the Motz wing and the anti-Motz wing—we learn, met at Myer's hotel at Aaronsburg on last Friday in order to effect a compromise. We did not learn what headway was made in that direction, no doubt it was as hard traveling as the pike itself. Whether the result was such that they could sing, "O what a happy band we are," for a doxology, or

"Who shall tear the toll-gate down,
And who shall rear it up,"

we have not yet ascertained. It would, however, be better, if they could hug and kiss each other, and instead of spending their stamps in lawsuits would use them for making the pike fit enough for an editor to travel on without having all the poetry knocked out of him.

——The report current last week that the railroad work in the mountain had been stopped, is not correct, and we are informed by chief engineer Leuffer that there is no intention of having it stopped at all.

——Mrs. C. E. Wolf's school, for the summer term, will open on Tuesday, May 2.

——Mingle & Brisbin will supply the people of this vicinity with good fresh beef this summer.

——Read Loeb's advertisement. They keep one of the best selected stocks of dry-goods, clothing, boots, shoes, &c., in the county, and sell at prices which leave no room for complaint. Give them a call when you go to Bellefonte.

——Rev. J. G. Shoemaker will administer the Lord's Supper, in the Union congregation, near Farmers Mills, on next Sabbath, 30.

——L. B. M'Entire of Potters Mills, has received a fine stock of new spring goods, which he offers lower than elsewhere. He has the finest and best stock ever brought to the bank, and offers first class bargains. It is just the place to get the worth of your money or produce. Give him a call.

——Any of our farmers desiring choice breeds of horn-cattle should attend the stock sale of John A. Woodward, at Howard. Mr. Woodward is a practical farmer, and has some of the best breeds in the state. See his advertisement in the Reporter.

—— A little child of Emanuel Bower, in Miles twp, was burned to death, early on last Sunday morning. The parents had gone to the barn to attend to some work, and during their absence the child, aged about 3 years, got hold of the candle and set its clothing on fire, and was so badly burned that it lived but a short time.

——See card of D. F. Luse, house, sign and ornamental painter. He is skilled in the art.——Rain on Monday.——Court commenced on Monday, when most of the licenses were granted, and Jack Roush of Rebersburg, was fined $100 for violation of the liquor law.—There are many criminal cases.——Maj. Harry Forster has our thanks for copies of Reports of the Bureau of Statistics.

——On Tuesday court was occupied with the trial of Donelly and Durst for robbing stores.——Had quite a snow storm on Tuesday forenoon, which soon turned into rain.——That was a big splash when squire Rishel was upset with his buggy into the creek, owing to a skare of his horse.——Don't forget that Sechler & Co's is still headquarters for the finest and best groceries.

——James Hill, Commission merchant for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Potatoes, Apples, etc. Consignments Solicited. Office and Warehouse, 207 North Main street, Pittston, Pa. 20ap 4t.

☞Subscribers sending their subscription to this office, can see on the address on each paper, whether credit has been given—that answers same as a receipt.

——On last Sunday afternoon, while Mr. David Krape and family, in Haines township, were at church, their house was entered by thieves who rumaged through it, stealing a gold watch belonging to his daughter, and a small amount in money.

——The new M. E. church will be dedicated (by divine permission) to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, May 7. Service to commence at half past ten o'clock, a. m. Rev. J. Curns, of Altoona will preach the dedicatory sermon. Rev. J. W. Lockie, Rev. W. Gwynn and other ministers will be present.

MILLIONS OF PIGEONS.

A Roost Many Miles in Length—A Torchlight Shooting Expedition.

Moscow, Pa., April 11.—A wilderness known as the Beech Woods covers a large portion of western Pike county and northwestern Monroe county, this state. Ike Bennet and Clint Walters, bark peddlers, were in the depths of the Woods on Friday last, when they were startled by a sudden darkening of the sky and a noise like a heavy gale of wind. At the same time the trees about them began to fill with wild pigeons. They came from the northward, and as far as the men could see in that direction the air was black with the birds. They settled down in the trees as thick as leaves, and in an incredibly short space of time the woods seemed to be a living mass of pigeons. They lighted in the trees in such numbers that large branches were broken by their weight. They seemed to take no heed of the men, and crowded the trees under which they stood, occupying branches almost within reach of them. Nearly half an hour elapsed before they all found resting places in the woods. The bark peddlers killed hundreds of them with clubs, and walked five miles through the woods without reaching the end of the roost. The men say that with one swoop of a long club they could knock dozens to the ground, creating only a temporary panic among the pigeons, and that only among those directly attacked.

The lumbermen and others, when told by Bennet and Waters of the wonderful sight they had seen, organized a night hunt. Dozens of men armed with poles and guns started for the woods, and reached there after dark. They carried torches of pine knots. The pigeons, alarmed by the noise of the guns and the glaring of the torches, rose from their perches and flew blindly about. For two hours the poles and guns made sad havoc among the roosting birds. The roar of thousands of wings, the cracking of branches, flashing torches, swaying poles, and reports of guns formed a scene wild and terrible. Thousands of pigeons were slaughtered before the lawless and ruthless destroyers were glutted. Each one brought away as many as he could carry, which was a small portion compared with the number left on the ground to feed the foxes and wolves.

On Saturday morning another expedition started out for further slaughter of the pigeons. The birds had evidently sought the roost for the purpose of nesting. The woods swarmed with hunters on Saturday. The great flock finally rose en masse, and in a short time every bird had disappeared. The direction of the flight was westward toward the Susquehanna. It is estimated that the flock was fully twelve miles long and four or five in width.

About four weeks ago an enormous flock of wild pigeons passed over Sullivan county, N. Y., and settled in the wilderness in the northern part of that county, near the head waters of the Beaverkill. It is believed that this was the same flock mentioned above. It extended from Gilliman's Sullivan county, to a point thirteen miles to the eastward, and was several minutes in passing over, flying very high.

It appears that Collector Ford, of St. Louis, warned the President as early as May, 1870, that McDonald, the leader of the Whisky Ring, was corrupt and incapable and that it was disgraceful to have him going about proclaiming himself the especial friend and champion of the Chief Magistrate. Said Ford, in terms more forcible than elegant: "I am satified McDonald is a bad egg." It is plain that the President liked bad eggs and that McDonald was merely one of a basket full. Recent shaking, however, has smashed a few of them and made a very bad smell.

An old man named Wash. Howard was found murdered near a railroad bridge in Tennessee. Howard was on his way to Texas to his relatives, and being without money was making the journey on foot. A worthless man named Frank Taylor, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, and admitted having killed the old man with a club, because he refused to give him a chew of tobacco.

$10 REWARD is offered for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the person who stole the surgical instruments of the undersigned, from his buggy, a few nights ago.
J. F. ALEXANDER, M D.

PUBLIC SALE.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of

John A. Woodward,

in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., on SATURDAY, APRIL, 29, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following:

The thoroughbred bull, "Quaker Boy," 4 years old, having won first prizes at the county fair for three successive years. "Quaker Boy" is too well known to need description.

Two half blood cows, "Red" and "Betsy," 3 years old. These cows are half sisters, sired by the Ligget bull, "Green Mountain Boy," and are now with calf the second time by "Quaker Boy."

Two three-quarter blood mixed calves, about 10 months old, out of "Red" and "Betsy," by "Quaker Boy."

Three half blood heifers from 16 to 20 months old, out of extra good native cows, by "Quaker Boy."

Three half-blood calves, from two to eleven months old, all out of good native cows, by "Quaker Boy."

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Liberal time will be given.

Second Week, April Term, commencing 1st Monday of May.

Jos Devling vs R H Downing et al.
Jno P Harris vs Bradley Childs
R Valentine vs Burd Coal & Iron Co
W H McCausland vs W Vankirk assignee
Wm Young et al vs Cline Quigley
P McCafferty vs David Harter
B Stemm vs S L Yanvalsah
D'Keller vs L C & S C RR Co
J H Friday vs Penna RR Co
A R Stewart vs E A Green & Co
J C Walker Sup'rvs vs Wm Watson
Wm Young vs Geo Furst
B F Frost vs S Homan
A Walker use of vs Geo Gramley exe'rs
Jno M Root use of vs J A Dougherty
Jos F Williams vs J A Dougherty
1st Nat Bank of Bellefonte vs B Laush
C Derr vs Jas McMannus
J C Wetzel vs P Eckley
Singer M'f'g Co vs W H McCausland
Jno P Dehaas vs D Delong et al
T Lego & Co use of vs Jno Duke
James Chambers vs Geo Gates
Glenn & Houser vs L V Fire Ins Co.
W W Brown et ux vs G F Shaffer
M Packer vs Laush, Thomas & co

List of Traverse Jurors for 2nd Week of April Term—May 1st.

Bellefonte—Geo Jackson.
Benner—Foster Tate.
Boggs—Wm Marks, John Resides.
Burnside—J H Bates.
College—John Kennedy.
Ferguson—Jacob Weaver, Miles Gray, Charles Miller, David G Marks, Fletcher Meek, Peter Wolf, Thos Patton.
Gregg—Fred Moyer, C. F. Hannick, J M Houser.
Half Moon—John Rish, Duncan.
Haines—Noah Weaver.
Harris—James Kimport
Huston—Levi Woomer.
Miles—Geo W Royer, Geo W Hosterman, Geo P Weaver.
Penn—Michael Ulrich, Michael Karstetter, Saml Moyer, G W Stover, Andrew Stover.
Patton—Wm Tressler.
Spring—Jno L Rockey, Jas Sheridan, Augustus Cox, Jos Tressler.
Union—Joseph Alexander.
Walker—Solomon Peck.
Rush—H B Wilcox.

AGENTS,
make no engagements till you see our
NEW BOOK,
Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.
The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the Dubuque Times says "Just such a work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active Man or Woman of good address insure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 13ap 12t.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

THE RISING WAR CLOUDS.

All Europe Expected to be Soon Upon a War Footing.

London, April 3.—From my tall tower in Fleet street, looking with a comprehensive and careful glance over Europe, I see evidences which encourage me to hope that affairs are rapidly coming to a head, and that ere long we shall be on a war footing again. My belief is strengthened by the private letters which I have received from your correspondents all over Europe within the last few days. "It will be well to be prepared for prompt action," writes your man at Berlin. "The abdication of the Czar seems to be certain, and it means mischief to Germany. The thunderbolt may strike at any moment." "Our new Government," writes your new agent at Rome, "can scarcely last long, and the chances are even that in its downfall it will overthrow the monarchy and set up the red republic, or give place to a reactionary government, which, backed up by the hitherto suppressed voice of the masses of the Italian and Roman people, will restore to the Pope his sovereignty and send the General Government back to Florence." And he adds this significant sentence: "The adoption of universal suffrage in Italy would result in a most overwhelming victory for the Catholic party." From Paris I am told that the calm which prevails there is the calm which precedes the storm, and that not all the soft sayings of Gambetta, nor his pleadings for moderation on the part of his non-dominant faction, can prevent the speedy coming of a convulsion which will end, as the other Republics in France have ended, in the establishment of an empire. From Vienna, Constantinople and St. Petersburg come similar notes of warning. But there is little counter reflection—that whatever every one expects does not come to pass, and that it is the unexpected which happens. Thus we may all be deceived, and the Centennial year of the American Republic may not be remembered as the date of the outbreak of a general European war.—*World correspondent.*

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

A Terrible Epedemic at Soochow—Serious Insurrections.

Shanghai, March 16.—English submarine divers are now at work on the Pacific Mail steamship Japan. The extensive business premises know as Fletcher's Buildings, in Hong Kong, were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. A disastrous epidemic has broken out near Soochow. The disease is imperfectly known. Death is almost immediate upon the seizure of the victim. Several villages have been depopulated by the disease. Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia continue to be despatched from various ports of China.

Two formidable insurrections are now disturbing the peace of China, one in "Kiver-ying," which has gained great strength, the rebels having been joined by the imperial troops sent to quell the rebellion. Several interior cities have been taken and are now held by the rebels. The second insurrection is in Shan-see, the importance of which may be estimated by the fact that the Viceroy of Kiang-su is endeavoring to negotiate a loan of 10,000,000 taels, expressly to pay the troops and purchase arms and material to subdue the rebels. The payment of the loan is to be secured by the hypothecation of customs collections at the ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

TIDINGS FROM ICELAND.

Edinburg, April 10.—The Scotsman this morning has the following:

The steamer Areturus has returned to Granton from Iceland with a budget of news, which on the whole is gratifying. The winter has been mild, and the stock is in good condition. The devastation caused by the volcanic eruptions is much less extensive than at one time anticipated. The pumice-stone dust which covered many square miles of land is, it seems, possessed of some manuring property, causing grass to spring up in many places where it had never previously been seen. The reported famine in the Westmanna Isles turns out to be a mistake. The Areturus called there by the express orders of the Danish Government, which had directed that if necessary the cargo should be broken up to relieve the famishing population. The islanders were found to be in more comfortable circumstances than for years past, the fishing having been remaskably good.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Dissensions in the Little Republics. Fighting Reported.

Panama, April 11.—Advices from Costa Rica and Nicaragua say that President Guardia, of Costa Rica, was at Liberia, on the frontier. The Nicaraguan army in front of him had been withdrawn. Nicaragua proposed that both armies should retire and that negotiations be resumed. General Jerez had been to visit President Guardia on a mission from Guatemala. Nicaragua has suspended the decree for the forced loan, a voluntary one having been secured.

Salvador and Guatemala,

The armies of these republics were nearly face to face, not far from Justiapa, on the boundaries. The Salvadorians at 9,000, and the Guatemalinos at 8,000. Guatemala had 4,000 men additional, which had gone into Honduras to establish its President, Don Marcos Aurelio Soto, late a member of the Guatemalian Cabinet.

Honduras.

A battle at Los Naranjos on February 21, between the Salvadorian allies of Leiva the deposed President, and the forces of General Medina, the revolutionary President, ended in the defeat of the latter.

The vanquished were completely dispersed and the victors captured all their arms and munitions of war. The General fled to Guatemala. General Medina, the revolutionary chief, died a few days after from chronic intestinal inflammation.

The Guatemalian troops under General Solares had proclaimed Marcos A. Soto, a Hondurian by brith, President of the Republic.

Leiva, after the success at Los Naranjos re-established his government in Comayagur.

A disturbance occured at Amasoia on March 21. A party pronounced in favor of Soto, seized the cuartel through the aid of the garrison and killed the commandant. A forced loan was decreed, and General R. Streher, a retired officer, was invited to head the movement. This, at the instance of the merchants, he accepted but apprehended and ironed the ringleaders of the disturbance and restored order, the merchants and the well disposed all acting with Streher.

Preparing for War.

All the Central American States were more or less lively in military preparations and movements. There is a report current that there had been fighting between Salvador and Guatemala, but nothing positive is known.

AN EXPLOSION IN WALES.

Thirteen Dead Bodies Recovered—Many Persons Wounded.

London, April 22.—An explosion of powder to-day during the operations in a new railway tunnel, in course of construction near Neath, Glamorgan County, South Wales, caused the roof to fall burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded have been recovered. The search for victims of the disaster continues.

SEVENTEEN MEN TO BE HANGED.

Calcutta, April 22.—A telegram published in the Pioneer to-day announces that seventeen persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary, of the English expedition, will be executed at Bhamo Burmah, May 5, in the presence of the British escort.

TURKEY.

Heavy Losses of Turkish Forces.

London, April 19.—A Vienna telegram reports that half the garrison of Niesics are sick. It is said that Mukhtar Pasha's losses during his retreat were enormous. Mountain passes were so narrow as only to admit five men marching abreast. Rocks were continually hurled down precipices upon the Turkish forces as they struggled through.

A Paris correspondent states that the Bourse was convulsed at the close yesterday by the news that 7,000 Montenegrins had joined the insurgents.

INDIAN ATROCITY.

A Pennsylvania Family Murdered.

Leavenworth, April 23.—Advices have been received here to the effect that some time on Thursday night a family of emigrants named Baker, from somewhere in Pennsylvania, were massacred by Indians about a hundred miles northwest of Custer city. The family consisted of a man, wife and two children, all of whom were brained with hatchets or tomahawks and then scalped. The wagon belonging to Baker was rifled and everything valuable carried off. The bodies of the victims were decently buried when found.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

LIST OF VENDERS OF MERCHANDISE subject to license within the county of Centre, for the year 1876.

Bellefonte Boro.

	Class.	
W W Wetzler	14	$7 75
John Powers	14	do
H Herman & Co	11	15 75
Geo W Downing, Billiards		40 75
Sechler & Co	13	10 75
F P Green	14	7 75
J R & C T Alexander	13	10 75
F C Richard	14	7 75
A H Cox	14	do
Shortlidge & Co	13	10 75
Isaac Guggenheimer	10	20 75
H F Bartley	14	7 75
H T Twitmire	14	do
John Brachbill	14	do
E Graham & Son	14	do
A Rauth	14	do
John R Sweeney	14	do
Hoffer & Kline	10	20 75
D M Wagner & Son	10	do
E Joseph & Bro	12	13 25
S & A Loeb	10	20 75
Montgomery & Co	14	7 75
J Zeller & Son	13	10 75
Wm McClelland	14	7 75
H Kauffman	14	do
F P Blair	14	do
Harper & Brothers	10	20 75
Mrs H D Yeager	14	7 75
Theodore Deschner	14	do
L B Rankin	14	do
James McNabb	14	do
S A Brew & Son	13	10 75
Mrs N R Dare	14	7 75
M Rankle	14	do
Lyon & Co	10	20 75
J W Cook	13	10 75
H O Hoffer, Billiards		40 75
C Strickland	14	7 75
T A Hicks & Bro	9	25 75
S A Herrington	14	7 75
J L Rankle	14	do
L M McBride	14	do
Edward Brown	14	do
W S Wolf & Son	14	do
C Strickland	14	do
A Sussman	14	do
R C Cheasman	14	do
H O Hoffer	14	do
A Schroyer & Son	14	do
G J Blackford	14	do
Sloop & Akers	14	do
A J Crouse	14	do
J & J Harris	11	15 75

Boggs twp.

C Curtin & Co	13	10 75
J J Lucas	14	7 75
McCoy & Linn	13	10 75
C Kurtz	14	7 75
Thiel & Rabb	14	do

Benner twp.

L Haas	9	25 75
F & J Beckwith	9	do

Burnside twp.

G R Boak	14	7 75

Philipsburg boro.

John Haworth	14	7 75
Geo Moffit	14	do
D Ayers	14	do
Campbell Brothers	13	10 75
Strouse, Lehman & Co	14	7 75
Strouse, Lehman & co	14	do
W L Harper	14	do
M G Rook	14	do
H Alport	14	do
Geo H Zeigler	14	20 75
C G Hirlinger	13	10 75
R Hays	14	7 75
G S Fleagle	14	do
W H McCausland	14	do
Miss J Flagle	14	do
R M Musser	14	do
J S Gray	14	do
Kessler & Co	13	10 75
E Runk	14	7 75
Bishop & Irvin	14	do
T J Myers	14	do
J G Wigman	14	do
M Condo	14	do
C Munson & Son	10	20 75
Hoover, Harris & co	12	13 25
S Miller	13	10 75
T H Swiler	14	7 75
S R Fleck	14	do
Hobert Allport	14	do
T H Switzer	14	do
Perks & Parker	14	do
Mrs C Durost	14	do
Oscar Adams	14	do

Howord boro.

B Weber & Co	13	10 75
S F Kline	14	7 75
R Cook	14	do
Troxel & Swyers	14	do
James Mehaffy	14	do
H B Grove	14	do
H M Groves	14	do
Lucas & Bro	14	do
John Diehl	14	do
W H Neff	14	do
Saml Brickley	14	do

Liberty twp.

J J Koons	14	do
J Quigley & Co	13	10 75

Curtin twp.

Wm Singer	14	7 75

Half Moon twp.

W S Gray & Co	13	10 75
J H Griffin	14	7 75
W S Gray & Co	14	do
James Love & Son	14	do

Patton twp.

Mattern & Bro	14	do
G W Rumberger	14	do

Spring twp.

H J Barnes	14	do
G Hasg	9	25 75
J F Mann	13	10 75

Miles twp.

Ocker & Emerick	13	10 75
S Frank & Co	13	do
W F Bailey, agt	13	do
J W Snook & Co	13	do
J W School	14	7 75
A Stover	14	do

Haines twp.

Thos Harper	14	7 75
Thos Yearick	14	do
G R Spigelmyer & Bro	14	10 75
Young, Wilson & Diehl	13	do
M M Musser	13	do
B F Phillips	12	13 25

Penn twp.

W K Alexander	13	10 75
Snook, Smith & co	13	do
J W Snook & Co	13	do
J W Snook & Co	9	do
Geo Ulrich	14	7 75
E C Campbell	14	do
John D Foot	14	do
D Ertle	14	do
J F Chambers	14	do
Jacob Eisenhuth	14	do

Potter twp.

W J Thompson & Bro	13	10 75
Wm Wolf	12	13 25
J G Glasgo	14	7 75
L B McEntire	14	do
H A Larrimer	14	do
Strom & Swartz	14	do
Jerome Spigelmyer	14	do
J A Reesman	14	do
J O Deininger	14	do
Miller & Son	14	do

Harris twp.

D Hess & son	13	10 75
S H Stover	14	7 75
J J Price	14	do
J T Stewart	14	do
Geo B Jack	14	do
C P W Fischer	14	do

College twp.

D F Taylor	14	7 75
Murray Brothers	12	13 25
Jackson & Calder	13	10 75
Ja M Houser	14	7 75
John Neidigh	14	do
J W Stuart	14	do

Ferguson twp.

J C Campbell & Co	13	10 75
James Dunlap & Co	13	do
C R McWilliams & Co	13	do
J R Smith Jr	14	7 75
M G Gray	14	do
Thos Bollinger	14	do

Milesburg boro.

L F Wetzler	14	7 75
John Hibbler	14	do
McClain Cook	14	do
T F Lyman	14	do
C H Elce & Bro	14	do
Isaac Haupt	14	do
M G Ryman	14	do

Snow Shoe.

Wolf, Potter & Co	12	13 25
Herbert Williams	14	7 75
May & Lobe	12	13 25
F E Hibbs & Co	14	7 75
W H Cheesman	14	do
Harvey Witheright	14	do

Rush twp.

John Nuttell	11	15 75
Wm J Jackson	11	do
W R Miller	14	7 75
E M Sturdevant	14	do

Taylor twp.

John Copenhaver	9	26 75
John T Fouler & Co	14	7 75

Worth twp.

I V Gray	13	10 75
Hoover & Reece	13	do
J G Jones	14	7 75

Huston twp.

John I Thompson	14	7 75
J F Williams	14	do
Levi Womer	14	do
J O Hoover	14	do
Daniel Irvin	14	do

Unionville boro.

A J & T E Grist	11	15 75
Leathers & Buck	13	10 75
S A Martin	14	7 75
L B Bathurst	14	do

Marion twp.

Holmes & Wilson	13	10 74
H Yearick & son	13	do
W H Miller	14	7 75

Walker twp.

H Brown	13	10 75
S H Goodhart	14	7 75
David Solt	14	do

Gregg twp.

J B Fisher	12	13 25
R H Duncan	14	7 75
Israel Grenoble	14	do
Philip Shook	13	10 75

Howard twp.

R C Leathers	14	7 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office at Bellefonte, the 20th day of May, A. D., 1876, and taxes hereby assessed must be paid on or before the 20th of June. You can attend if you feel aggrieved.

JOHN W. GARDNER,
27apr Appraiser.

MARRIAGES.

On March 30, by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. O. Haltenburg, of N. York, to Miss Josie Auman, of Pennsvalley.

On the 2nd inst, by the same, Mr. Harvey Shrack, to Miss Emmira Frantz, both of Sugarvalley, Clinton co.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Petroleum easy; refined, 13½@14c. Flour only moderately active at unchanged figures. Wheat inactive but steady; Pennsylvania red, $1.50@1 53; amber, $1.61@1 53. Corn dull and weak; yellow, 65@66c Oats rather slow of sale; white, 46@51c.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8,; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120.... Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90.
70.....Clozerseed 5.50 .....Potatoes 30
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15
Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00....
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

LOOK! LOOK!

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RE-OPENED!

A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.

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DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular

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PERFUMERIES,
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and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the public patonage.

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Don't Buy A HARD COAL BASE BURNER HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
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House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc.
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Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
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DE

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

SAUCE FOR PUDDING.—One pint of milk, two eggs, half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn starch; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

PICKLED QUINCES.—Pare and quarter; to every ten pounds add three pounds of brown sugar, one pint vinegar, one ounce cloves, one ounce cinnamon; boil till tender.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sour milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted lard, two cupfuls of meal, one cupful of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, salt.

PASTE FOR CLEANING BRASSES.—Rotten stone, two ounces; oxalic acid, half an ounce; sweet oil, three quarters of an ounce; turpentine, enough to make a paste. Apply it with a little water.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Two eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, one pint of flour, one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, nutmeg; bake in a square tin about thirty minutes; eat hot.

A NICE DISH OF RICE.—Boil a teacupful of rice; sweeten with powdered sugar, and pile up on a dish; spot it with square lumps of jelly; beat the whites of five eggs with a little sugar, and flavor with vanilla; pour it over the rice.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.—Moths will work into carpets in rooms that are kept dark or warm, in winter as well as summer. Before laying down the carpet pour strong alum water about the floor, and occasionally sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping.

HOME SODA WATER.—Four three pints of boiling water on three pounds of white sugar and allow it to stand until cool. Then add the whites of three eggs well beaten, two ounces of tartaric acid, and one ounce essence of winter-green. Take two tablespoonfuls of this liquid in a tumbler and fill it two-thirds full of water, then add one-half teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and stir it up until it foams.

VEAL FOR BREAKFAST.—Take a round earthern dish and put in it a layer of bread crumbs. Over these put spots of butter. Then a layer of minced cold veal, with salt and pepper; then crumbs, butter, veal, salt and pepper. When the dish is full, with a layer of crumbs for the top, pour over it an egg, beaten well, and mixed in half a cupful of milk. If you have gravy it is better than milk. Bake until brown.

RICE CUSTARD.—Boil the rice slowly, without stirring much, until it is tender; turn it into a mold to cool; make a boiled custard thin, and sweet, and pour over the rice before it is served.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One pint white coffee sugar, one pint molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of butter; cook slowly a long time, until it "strings" from the spoon when dipped up; pour upon a greased tin pan; then pull it till it becomes white.

DRAWN BUTTER.—Take one pint of sweet milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two or three tablespoonfuls of flour or corn starch; rub the butter and flour together; when the milk is boiling, stir in the butter and flour; have ready two hard-boiled eggs; take off the shells and chop or slice them; stir them in as you take the butter from the fire; pepper and salt to taste; send to table immediately.

ICING FOR CAKE.—Icing can be made very easily by merely mixing the white of eggs with sugar, and adding to each egg one teaspoonful of ice-cold water. This takes more sugar than when the egg is beaten to a froth, but it will keep soft for some days. To make the icing very thick, it must be put on in two or three layers, as otherwise it will be thick on the edges of the loaf and thin on the top. It will not pile up like old fashioned icing.

NEUDLE PUDDING.—Three eggs, beat light; add a little salt and flour to make a paste that will roll; roll the paste an eighth of an inch thick; fold the paste shred fine; boil in clear water, with a little salt; put them in the water while it is boiling, and do not allow them to stick together, or uncover the pot for ten minutes; take them out and drain well; bake them one hour; beat two eggs light; mix them in a quart of milk, and stir in the neudles; add salt, sugar, and spices to taste, and bake as custard.

SALT FISH.—To be used to advantage salt fish must be soaked the afternoon previous to using, the water changed before bedtime, and again early in the morning. Once more change the water after breakfast, put it on the back of the range or stove and never allow it to boil, scarcely simmer until you find it soft enough to pick apart very fine with a fork. It must not be chopped but carefully picked; it takes more time but is the only right way. For codfish cakes have the potatoes nicely mashed with milk and a little butter, proportion of one cup of fish to three of potatoes, a little pepper, red or black. Dip in egg or not, as you prefer, before frying brown. To be made in cakes not too thick.

Science Instead of Manure.

Prof. Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts agricultural college, has laid down his formulas for growing wheat, corn and potatoes, all the results of chemical investigations into the nature of those different plants, and all verified by actual experiments.

Prof. Stockbridge's formula for potatoes is as follows: To produce one hundred bushels of potatoes per acre without any manure, and their natural proportion of tops, more than the natural yield of the land, and in like proportions for other quantities, apply twenty-one pounds nitrogen, thirty-four pounds actual potash, eleven pounds soluble phosphoric acid, obtained from four hundred to five hundred pounds of crude materials; cost, $12.

The formula for Indian corn, which will increase the natural production of an acre fifty bushels, is sixty-four pounds nitrogen, seventy-seven pounds actual potash, thirty-one pounds soluble phosphoric acid, obtained from seven hundred to one thousand pounds crude materials, and costing about $25.

His formula for wheat, which is calculated to give a yield of twenty-five bushels per acre beyond the natural production, is forty-one pounds nitrogen, twenty-four pounds potash, and twenty pounds phosphoric acid, obtained from four hundred and fifty to six hundred pounds crude materials, according to grades, and costing about $15.

Farm Notes.

Rainwater brings down yearly about twelve pounds of ammonia per acre of ground. To supply an equal amount in sulphate of ammonia at six cents per pound would cost the farmer $2.88, and this is therefore the manurial value of rain. To this, however, must be added a certain quantity of nitric or nitrous acid.

The number of eggs annually laid by a fowl is estimated at fifty-two, which would weigh about sixty-one pounds, and as a fowl seldom weighs more than three pounds, a hen lays annually eggs double her own weight.

Broom corn may be grown upon any soil that will produce a good crop of corn. There is no better manure or preparation for this crop than barnyard manure, or that usual in putting in a corn crop. Where the soil is not free from weeds hill planting is best.

I had a horse lame with wind-gall, which I cured of lameness with the following recipe, viz.: Olive oil, two ounces; oil of spike, one ounce; aqua ammonia, one ounce; oil of rosemary, one ounce. Mix thoroughly. Apply once a day for a few days, not too freely.

Grafting Grapes.

I do not consider, says a writer on grape culture, that anything is gained by grafting one variety of grape upon another, when the vines of any variety can be easily grown from layers, that are much better than scions if they grow, which is not always the case. But if one desires to try his luck in grafting, he should wait till the leaves of the vines are partially grown, some time in June, and after the flow of sap has somewhat abated; then take a cane of suitable size of the last season's growth which has its base near the ground, cut it off, and graft in the manner of cleft grafting; then place the grafted part under the earth, with the end of the scion and one bud just above the surface of the ground. The stock had better be placed in position in a trench a few inches deep, pegged down, and the grafted end turned up and tied to a small stake; then cut off and grafted as above stated, and fill in around the connection and pack the earth firmly, so that the graft and stock may be kept moist.

Preparing Chicken Feathers.

B. Benjamin, New York, wrote as follows to the farmers, club: I read in a Boston journal, not long ago, a new use for chicken feathers, which may bring large profits. The operation is to cut the plume portion of the feathers from the stem by means of ordinary shears or scissors. The former are placed in quantities in a coarse bag, which, when full, is tied up and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. By this process the feathers in a few minutes become disaggregated and felted together, forming a down of great lightness, which thus prepared, in Paris brings two dollars per pound. This would make the feathers of an ordinary sized hen worth about twenty cents, as the yield would be in the neighborhood of 1.6 Troy ounces. I send it to the club, so that there may be a large quantity of the down made by children, to be disposed of at good prices to the upholsterers, if not needed for domestic use at home.

Sick Cows.

A member of the American farmer's club, who read some time ago in one of the agricultural papers a recipe for curing hollow horn, or horn ail, as it is often called, said that he had occasion soon after to try the remedy on his only cow, and has no doubt that it saved her life. The recipe was as follows: Take two pieces of salt pork about the size of the two forefingers, split them open and put in each a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; stand on the right side of the animal and elevate the jaws with the left arm, and put the pork between the grinders with the right hand, keeping the jaws elevated till the dose is chewed and swallowed, only putting in one piece at a time. After they are administered give two more pieces of the same size, if you choose with the pepper, and if the animal seems affected by the cold give water with the chill taken off to drink, and put on a warm blanket. This remedy is also said to be very good when the animal has taken cold or lost its appetite in any way.

Reorganizing the United States Army.

The committee on military affairs of the United States House agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army, it being Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers ifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments into one, designated as the department of supplies, making a large reduction of officers. It provides for a board to examine officers and for the discharge of all worthless and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to.

It provides for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at $40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or temporary vacancy in the office.

It provides that sutlers and post traders shall be first elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the general of the army, and appointed by the secretary of war. It reduces the staff of all general officers, and requires the general of the army to report reforms to Congress annually and to look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, a Washington dispatch says, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

Mrs. Fitch's Diamonds.

The revenue authorities are puzzled to know what to do with the khedive of Egypt's famous gift to General Sherman's daughter. The diamonds are locked up in the big vault in the subtreasury. They were placed there in June last, and unless they are taken away before next June, they will be classified as unclaimed goods, and sold by auction to pay the duties and storage. If this should happen, the money, after the deduction of the official charges, would be paid to Drexel, Morgan & Co., in whose name the diamonds are consigned. The trouble is that Congress in authorizing Lieut. Fitch to receive the present to his wife, neglected to relieve him from the payment of the duties. The necklace and earings which compose the gift were first said to be worth $250,000, but experts have since appraised them at $75,000. The duty on this amount would be about $40,000. Gen. Sherman feels that he is too poor to pay this, and he is unwilling to appeal to Congress for an exemption of the payment of the duties. Neither the secretary of the treasury, the collector, nor any of his deputies are disposed to exercise their power of granting a free permit for the diamonds, and the Turkish ambassador, who has the official prerogative of receiving them in his name, will not ask for their release, because the khedive is only recognized by his government as a vassal.

Where he Came From.

As the train stopped for ten minutes, and that individual who goes along tapping the wheels with his hammer was passing rapidly by the smoking car, one of the windows was hoisted and a torrent of tobacco spit was ejected which completely deluged him. The machinist passed for a moment, and, wiping some of the streams from his person, said to the offender:

"Mister, what part of the country did you come from?"

"Me!" said the spitter, puckering his lips for another expectoration, "I come from Kansas."

"I thought so," said the machinist, "for if you had lived in Massachusetts or Connecticut they would have had a water wheel in your mouth long ago."

Afraid of the Precedent.

Some years ago Moses S. Wheeler was convicted of arson, in Massachusetts, mainly on the evidence of his own sister, and sentenced to the State prison for life. After remaining in prison eight years, his sister having died in the meantime, he was enabled to satisfy the governor and council that he was innocent, and was pardoned out. He applied to the Legislature for compensation for eight years of service, and his claim was supported by several gentlemen of Boston. After a patient hearing the committee made a report adverse to the claim, on the ground that it would establish a dangerous and costly precedent.

THE RESULT.—Mr. Welsh, chairman of the board of finance, estimates the number of people who are likely to visit the Centennial exhibition at 3,500,000 in all, and that the number of entrance tickets sold will probably average three for each person. That would be about 10,000,000 tickets. These at fifty cents apiece would bring some $5,000,000 in entrance fees.

Margaret's Mission.

"Agnes Gray says that every woman has a mission. What do you suppose my mission is, mamma?"

"Mission, indeed," laughed Mrs. Alleyne, looking proudly at her pretty daughter; "I suspect, my dear Meggy, your mission is to flirt and dance."

Mrs. Alleyne was wealthy, and Margaret was her only child. Her whole life was spent in rendering her daughter happy, so Margaret was petted to her heart's content. To look as pretty and bewitching as possible, to be arrayed like Solomon in all his glory from morning till night, to pass her time in an endless succession of gayety, was her child's mission, according to Mrs. Alleyne's idea; so Margaret received all the gifts fortune showered upon her as a matter of course, and enjoyed life as her mother expected she would do.

At last Margaret met her fate, to the great wonderment of her friends, in the person of John Graham, a wealthy young merchant; for Margaret Alleyne, with her baby face and coquettish manner, was the last person in the world you would imagine the grave business man would love, and he the most unlikely of all her suitors to carry off the belle. But Margaret did love her lover; he was so grave and clever. So amidst the congratulations of his friends and the tears of her parents, John Graham bore his fair bride off to his home.

He was very much in love with pretty Margaret. The soft, rose flushed face, the tender blue eyes, the crinkled golden hair, never lost their charm for him. But he never dreamed that this little fragile creature could share the burden of life with him. No, that dimpled face was only made for smiles, so he indulged and caressed her, but his cares he bore alone.

The large fortune left by John's father had been doubled by his energy; but now, by the simultaneous failure of two or three firms he had trusted and the villainy of a confidential clerk, the wealthy merchant saw himself upon the brink of ruin. Love rendered Margaret keen sighted; she quickly perceived that all was not right with her husband; his wan, haggard face frightened her. But dearly as she loved him she was too proud to seek his confidence; so both were wretched, though each endeavored to conceal it from the other.

When John saw that ruin was inevitable he wrote to Mrs. Alleyne, frankly disclosing the state of affairs. The mother insisted that her daughter should return to her; her husband could claim her when fortune again smiled upon him; but in the meantime Margaret was better with her; to spare her anxiety, it was better she should not know of her husband's difficulties.

With a heavy heart John agreed to all Mrs. Alleyne's demands. Margaret's love was the only brightness left in his life; but of course if she could be happier with her mother he could sacrifice it. His stern, pale face and constrained manner affected Margaret painfully when he told her he desired her to accept her mother's invitation.

"He no longer loves me—he wishes me to leave him," the poor child cried afterwards, in a passion of tears. But before him she presented a calm exterior, and John Graham thought that his young wife, like the rest of the world, was ready to desert the ship.

So Margaret returned to the home of her girlhood, calling all her pride to her assistance to enable her to appear indifferent; but her heart was rent by bitter pangs, for she had persuaded herself that her husband no longer loved her. Whole nights spent in tears leave traces; pretty Margaret grew pale and thin, and Mrs. Alleyne begun to fear that, after all, her tenderness could not constitute her darling's happiness. Still, the girl never complained, but bore her burden in proud silence.

One night Margaret was at a ball given by an intimate friend. She had danced a great deal, and being very tired sat down near an open window; a heavy curtain entirely concealed her. Two gentlemen were standing near, and she could hear their conversation distinctly.

"So John Graham is bankrupt. I am very sorry to hear it; he is a most honorable fellow," said one.

"Yes," answered the other; "I saw him last week; he looks wretchedly. You know he married Miss Alleyne, a pretty little doll without an idea, and what is worse, without a heart; now she has deserted him in his adversity. It is rather hard when a man's own wife will not aid him to bear his trouble."

Margaret's heart gave a great bound. How she had misjudged him! How true and tender he was! He was alone and in trouble; surely her place was at his side. Then, heedless of comments, she left her hiding place.

The next day John Graham's stately mansion was to be sold. He had taken great pride in his home; a thousand tender associations were connected with every room. Now, with a heavy heart, he wandered through the deserted apartments. Here was Margaret's piano; the harp he had given her; the pictures and statues they had chosen together; every article appeared like an old friend. Then a feeling of intense desolation crept over him—he was so utterly lonely. The strong spirit was almost crushed. He threw himself upon the bed and wept like a child. A quiet step upon the stairs, a rustle of silken robes, a glad cry, then clinging arms were twined about his neck, a soft cheek was pressed to his, tangled golden curls mingled with his dark locks. Was it a dream? He pressed her close to make sure of the reality, and kissed her with such passionate fervor that Margaret wept for joy.

"Margaret, my wife—Margaret!" he sobbed.

"Oh, John, how cruel you were to send me away! I'll never leave you again, darling."

When they had both regained calmness, John Graham explained to his wife that the next day the house was to be sold—he could not take her into lodgings—perhaps she had better return to her mother. But Margaret firmly refused.

"Any place that is good enough for you, John, is good enough for me. My place is with you. I can assist you more than you think," she said.

Then Margaret commenced the battle of life in earnest. It is not easy to turn from a life of pleasure and luxury to one of comparative poverty. Margaret at first did not find her path strewn with roses; there were difficulties to be encountered; slights to be endured, ease to be sacrificed; but she had a brave heart, and love had changed the gay, careless girl into the tender, self-sacrificing woman. She became her husband's closest friend, his best adviser, the sympathizing confidant of all his plans, ever ready to cheer in moments of depression—the first to rejoice in his success.

John Graham is a wealthy man again now; success has crowned his efforts; but he ever blesses the adversity which taught him to know the real value of his wife.

So Margaret found her mission as a devoted wife and mother, much to her mother's amazement; and John Graham found he had married not a pretty butterfly of fashion, but an earnest, loving woman.

A Nice Little Boy.

He is a nice little boy who lives in Erie, Pa. They had a performance in the opera house, and he stationed himself at the head of the stairway, and said, so sweetly and naturally: "Tickets, please," and they gave him the tickets, but soon they came to a big, burly man at a door, who wanted tickets, too, and wouldn't let them in because they had none. And the nice little boy went with his friends to the show, and they could not find him there to pay him for being doorkeeper.

DRESS REFORM.—The advantage of having a dress reform woman for a wife: Time, midnight; scene, a bed chamber; two pairs of pants hanging over a chair; enter the bloody minded burglar; sees pants. "Aha! curse on 'em! one man I would carve; two I will not face!" Exit burglar in alarm; burglar deceived; only one man in bed; other pants belong to wife.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A barge containing ten thousand bushels of corn became unmanageable just above St. Louis and struck the bridge with such force as to break in two, drowning the entire crew of six colored men.....The nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as minister to England, was rejected by the Senate.....The estimates for the River and Harbor bill were cut down in the congressional committee from $14,301,000 to $5,873,000.....A break fifty feet wide is reported in the Milliken Bend levee, a few miles above Vicksburg, Miss.....Bradley N. Cummings, a well-known merchant of Boston, committed suicide while temporarily insane by drowning himself in a shallow pool of water.....The steamer Agrigenta, from Piraus for Italian ports, collided with the English steamer Hylton Castle off the south coast of the Morea. The Agrigenti immediately sunk, and nine of the crew and twenty passengers were drowned.....Reports from Newfoundland state that the fishing season has been unfavorable, and that a number of sealing vessels were crushed and sunk by the ice. Destitution prevails in many parts of Green Bay.....The schooner Helen S. Holway went ashore near Fire island, off Long Island, and six lives were lost.....A seventeen-year-old son of Patrick Pickering, in Columbus, Ohio, having associated with forbidden companions, the father, while intoxicated, made him go down upon his knees and promise not to do so again. While the youth was in this position the father discharged a gun at him, killing him instantly.....In consequence of Thomas Tracy and wife being unable to live happily together, near Carlinsville, Ill., the woman concluded to leave her husband, and was carrying out her intentions when he shot and killed her, and then beat out the brains of their six-year-old daughter. Subsequently he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Chief-Justice Waite administered the oath to the United States Senators, and they immediately organized themselves into a high court of impeachment for the trial of Belknap.....The army headquarters has been ordered back to Washington from St. Louis by Secretary Taft.....It is reported that the inhabitants of the Rhaos district of Bosnia have revolted against the sultan.....Great Falls, N. Y., lost four stores and a dwelling by fire. O. B. Hill and sister were burned to death. Loss, $5,5..; insurance, $20,000.....The nail works at Banwood, W. Va., employing five hundred hands, were burned to the ground.....Yellow fever is increasing at Rio Janeiro.....Four powder magazines, situated within one mile of Salt Lake City, exploded with terrific force and did an immense amount of damage throughout the town—nearly all the glass being shattered by the shock. Heavy bowlders were thrown from the magazines into the city, killing one lady and wounding others. Human remains, found near the scene of the explosion, have been identified as those of two boys who went in that direction in the morning with guns in their hands. It is supposed they fired into one magazine, the concussion of which exploded the rest of the others. The largest magazine contained one and one-half carloads of powder, and the smallest ten tons.....Home, the famous spiritualist, died suddenly in Europe.....By the falling of an old brick building in process of demolition in New York city, three boys were fatally and several others seriously injured.....The strong current of the river Dee, Scotland, overturned a ferryboat in midstream, and it is thought that thirty passengers perished.....Rhode Island Republicans carried the Legislature; but their candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor only received a plurality of votes and not a majority. The Legislature will elect Lippitt to the gubernatorial chair.

Stephen D. Van Schaick, surrogate of New York, died at Savannah, Ga.....The insurrection which broke out in the Bihacs district is in full headway along the Drin and north Bosnian frontier, and all the places between Mogdane Polje and Petrowatz have risen.....The income tax in Great Britain has been increased a penny on a pound.....Mexican reports state that the declarations of martial law have checked the progress of revolution in many states, but Oaxaca continued in possession of the insurgents. A large assemblage of persons who met in the vicinity of Mexico City to rejoice over the revolution were attacked by the police, who killed over one hundred of the malcontents. Commerce is paralyzed, and in consequence of increased taxation prices have gone up twenty-five per cent.....The Canadian parliament has voted $1,810,000 toward the construction of a Pacific railway.....S. C. Parsons, a well-known druggist at Northampton, Mass., drowned himself, while insane from brain fever.....The Haverhill (Mass.) bank has had $13,000 in notes and checks returned by express—being part of the money stolen from the president's pocket a short time since.

The European grain market has a downward tendency.....Capt. Kahn, of the Franconia, which sunk the Strathclyde, by which disaster so many persons lost their lives off the coast of England, has been found guilty of manslaughter.....The Turks violated the late armistice by receiving two shiploads of re-enforcements and concentrating their army. In consequence the insurgents renounced the negotiations in progress. All Bosnia is now in open rebellion.....The four-ball game of billiards between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe, in New York, for $500 a side and the diamond championship cue, resulted in a victory for Dion by a score of 1,500 against 392.....The Panama railway company has sued the Pacific Mail company for $338,049, due for transportation across the isthmus.....Samuel Evans, a colored sailor, who lived in a room in New York with two women, one white and the other colored, fatally stabbed the white girl for threatening to desert him.....By the death of Miss Newberry, at Rome, between two and three million dollars, bequeathed by her father, revert to the city of Chicago for a free library. The estate is valued at $5,000,000.....Three men were killed and another fatally injured by a locomotive exploding near Bald Eagle, Pa.

O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, walked five hundred miles in 139 hours and thirty-two minutes in San Francisco. The 459th mile was made in eight minutes and fifty-eight seconds.....Goldsmith Maid trotted against Golden Gate in San Francisco—the latter to run a mile and 550 yards. The Maid won in 2:19¾, beating Golden Gate three seconds.....A fire in Baltimore destroyed Wm. H. Brown & Bro.'s drug house and damaged the neighboring buildings. Loss, $225,000.....The Music Hall, at Athol, Mass., and a dwelling adjoining were destroyed by fire, and several houses partially burned. Loss, $75,000.....Garibaldi has accepted the gift of 100,000 lire ($20,000) offered by the Italian government and king some time since.....Serious agrarian outbreaks have taken place in the Bustar district of Madris, India. Thirty thousand peasants assembled, and troops were dispatched to restore order.....While Charles Carter, foreman of the boiler shop of Shapley & Wells, at Binghampton, N. Y., was testing a sixty-horse power boiler, which stood on the sidewalk preparatory for shipment, it exploded. Carter and two others were killed and several passersby more or less injured.....Cambridge beat Oxford by three lengths, in the great English university boat race. Time, twenty minutes and nineteen seconds, being the fastest ever recorded in these races.....T. G. Settle, formerly railway station agent at Potosi, Mo., who was removed on complaint of Engineer Samuel Cowell, shot and killed the latter in consequence, and then killed himself.....The czar of Russia has given up all thought of abdication, as his health has been fully recovered.....The Afghanistan Ameer of Cabul has defeated his rebellious subject, the Meer of Maimena. The latter lost three thousand men in the battle.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince, died in New York of inflammation of the bowels, brought on by a severe cold, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Stewart was born near Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents. After graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he immigrated to this country in 1822, at the age of twenty years, and opened a select school in New York. He soon afterward gave up this project and started a small retail dry goods store on Broadway, which soon became noted for the fine quality of the stock displayed, and was liberally patronized by the wealthy inhabitants. By strict attention to business, coupled with extensive but judicious advertising, Mr. Stewart had so prospered by 1848 that he was enabled to erect the large marble store at present standing on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, and from that time on his fortune increased with the greatest rapidity. Foreseeing the necessity for an uptown movement on the part of the retail dealers, Mr. Stewart erected the handsome eight-story building occupying the entire block from Ninth to Tenth streets, and from Broadway to Fourth avenue, and occupied it as a retail department, retaining the old store for wholesaleing. The uptown store covers two and a half acres of ground, employs two thousand hands, and the running expenses are over $1,000,000 per annum—being the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The wholesale and retail establishments have sold $50,000,000 worth of goods in a year. Besides the two colossal stores, Mr. Stewart held a large amount of New York city property, the elegant Grand Union hotel at Saratoga, immense mills near Fishkill, N. Y., and the entire Garden City on Long Island, which was a pet scheme of the founder, where he made great outlays in putting up houses and stores, connecting with the city by a railway run by his employees. His estate has been estimated all the way from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, but probably now nearly approaches the latter sum. Mr. Stewart, outside of business, was of a pleasant disposition, and delighted to entertain distinguished personages in a royal manner. His wife survives him; but as she is childless, it is conjectured that the bulk of the property is left to charitable purposes.

The Massachusetts supreme court has decided that, if armed with proper papers and having reason to believe the person sought is within a house, an officer may, after demanding and being refused admission, enter by force, nor can he be treated as a trespasser if the person sought is not there.....Ocean transportation having fallen off, the large ocean steamships will run less frequently during the next few months.....Philadelphia's population, according to the census just taken, is 817,488.....The revolutionists in Mexico are gaining ground. During the battle of New Laredo, near the boundary line, the Mexican state troops fired on United States troops, who in turn shelled the town.....John H. Sell, teller and bookkeeper of the defunct Security bank in New York, embezzled $70,000 while engaged in assisting to settle up the bank's accounts.....The suffering in Iceland the past winter was much less than generally supposed. The pumice ashes from volcanoes, which covered a large portion of the island to the depth of three inches, and which was thought would kill vegetation, turns out to have a manuring property which causes grass to grow rapidly.....A fire in Keesville, N. Y., destroyed five of the largest stores in the place. There was no protection against fire except a force pump, which was frozen.

Every day brings intelligence of additions to the insurrectionary movement among the Christian people under Turkish rule. Central Bosnia is now in revolt.....The revolutionists of Mexico have taken the town of New Laredo.....A treaty of peace has been made between the republic of Liberia and the revolting tribes.....Andreas Fuchs, who killed Simmons in Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterward cut the body into small pieces which he hid about in different places, was sentenced to be hung on June 2.....Turkey informs the intercedING powers that she has conceded to her rebellious subjects all the reforms consistent with her self-respect.....Great destitution is reported among the inhabitants of Cape Breton, and three hundred persons in the neighborhood of Sydney are said to be without the necessaries of life.....Harvard will undoubtedly send a crew to Philadelphia to contend with the eight oared crews from Oxford and Cambridge.....The direct cable to England is once more in working order.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and recommending that it be passed as it came from the House. Placed on the calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, returning to the Senate without his approval the bill for the relief of G. B. Syler and E. H. Luckett, assignees of T. J. Cleatham. The message and accompanying papers were referred, on motion of Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky, to the committee on claims.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill to enable the secretary of the treasury to pay the judgments rendered by the court of Alabama claims. Passed.

Mr. Clayton (Rep.), of Arkansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

The House bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation was passed.

The Senate then took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, submitted an amendment, which was agreed to, to insert the words "before the matter shall be transmitted by mail," so it would read:

If, however, the postage on third-class mail matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall, in fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail, etc.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the engraving and printing bureau of the treasury department.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill to relieve chargeable with crimes and offenses witnesses in courts of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency. The bill was read a third time and passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, That there be, and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $163,000, to provide for engraving and printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and the further sum of $48,000 to provide for engraving and printing national bank notes, to be disbursed under the secretary of the treasury.

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be new in the treasury awaiting redemption, or wherever it may be presented for redemption, and the secretary of the treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States, until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Vermont, called up the bill making appropriations to continue the work of improving the Capitol grounds, and the amendment of the House, reducing the amount from $25,000 to $20,000, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Knox (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend section 1,044 of the revised statutes, so as to provide that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense, except against the internal revenue, unless indicted within three years after such offense has been or may be committed. After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Swann (Dem.), of Maryland, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported the bill to restore to the Japanese government what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, including all interest and accumulations thereof, but reserving $125,000 claimed by officers and men of the navy until Congress shall otherwise direct.

Mr. Schleicher (Dem.), of Texas, chairman of the committee on Texas frontier troubles, reported the bill to pay the cost of the Texas frontier on the Lower Rio Grande. It authorizes the President to order the troops to cross the Rio Grande, and use such means as may be found necessary to recover the stolen property and to check the raids, guarding, however, against unnecessary injury to the peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

Mr. Durham (Dem.), of Kentucky, from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, reported a bill to regulate the employment of special counsel for the government, authorizing it only on the certificate of the judge that it is necessary, and requiring the judge also to fix the fees. Passed.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on banking and currency, reported the bill to regulate the winding up of national banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be honestly and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed.

Mr. Hubbell (Rep.), of Michigan, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back adversely the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent., and affixing penalties for its violation.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate bill fixing the presidential salary, after the fourth of March, 1877, at $25,000. Passed without discussion.

The question was taken on a motion made by Mr. Holman to refer to the committee of the whole the bill reported adversely from the committee on banking and currency, to regulate the rate of interest throughout the country on national money (that is, greenbacks, national bank notes, etc.), and to make it six per cent. The motion was rejected—yeas, 75; nays, 135; and the bill was tabled.

Mr. Ward (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America, or the West Indies, or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less than seventy-five tons burden, bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific and vice versa, from the necessity of shipping their crews or procuring their shipping articles to be signed before a shipping commissioner. Passed.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, chairman of the committee on commerce, introduced a bill, which was passed, making an appropriation for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of different public works on rivers and harbors. The total amount appropriated is $5,872,850, of which $200,000 is for the improvement of New York harbor and the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, from the committee on commerce, reported adversely the bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the terms on which a commercial treaty can be made with Canada.

Mr. Kehr (Dem.), of Missouri, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at or near Sioux City, Iowa. Passed.

Mr. Wells (Dem.), of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $652,486.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, the Senate bill appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds was amended by reducing the amount to $20,000, and was passed.

How They Live.

Our wealthiest and most noted men, says the New York *Graphic*, are the most methodical in their business habits. Mr. A. T. Stewart rides to his up-town store at ten A. M., and promptly at twelve can be found at his wholesale warehouse at Chambers street, which he as promptly leaves at four. Commodore Vanderbilt is never a moment behind eleven in reaching his Fourth street office, and as the hands of the clock point to two he buttons on his great coat for the constitutional afternoon drive behind his fast trotters, reaching home invariably at five to dine. Jay Gould plods in the office in the basement of his Fifth avenue mansion from ten to three, never stopping even for lunch, and on a pleasant afternoon can be seen in the park behind a pair of delicate limbed ponies to a road wagon after the latter hour, always alone. Peter Cooper rides to his down-town glue store in an old ramshackle coupe every day at ten, returning to his home in Lexington avenue at the orthodox dining hour of two, studiously discarding the fashionable six o'clock repast. Until his old carryall was upset a year or two ago in Liberty street by a dray, the philanthropist landing in the arms of a passer-by, Mr. Cooper insisted upon driving the old gray horse which passed the war campaign under General "Baldy" Smith, attached to the vehicle mentioned, but the Liberty street experience was too much for the old gentleman, and he was prevailed upon to overcome his scruples against the more modern coupe, and now consents to be driven. Rain or shine, summer and winter, the venerable William Cullen Bryant, his white locks floating in the wind, can be seen walking down the east side of Broadway, because the least crowded, invariably reaching the office of the *Evening Post* at eleven o'clock. In the hot months he remains at his country seat at Roslyn, and for a few weeks does not go to the office. In all other seasons, however, his movements are regulated with clock-work punctuality. Once arrived at the editorial rooms he opens and reads his correspondence, dispensing with a secretary, and at the age of seventy-nine answering with his own hand all his correspondents. Then the morning journals are read with religious care. Contrary to a general impression, he seldom writes an editorial. A dozen a year will cover all his work in this direction. Great public emergencies only call forth his editorial quill, at which times the printers are seized with dismay, for his chirography is not copper-plate by any means; but the readers of the article in print are treated to some beautiful employment of English, which often carries conviction, as well as handsomely rounded sentences. Promptly at two he gathers up his bundles and parcels, for he is seldom without one, and takes up his trudge along the east side of Broadway for his home in West Sixteenth street. Uncle Daniel Drew rises at six, holds morning prayers at seven, breakfasts at eight, and watches the indicator in his mansion in Union Square from the time of the opening of the exchange until the do